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The Impacts of Pandemic Crisis (COVID-19) on Climate Change Commitments

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Abstract

Under international climate change law (ICCL), states have made a number of commitments. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and the Ozone LayerLayer Convention are the most important instruments in the climate change commitments system. The most important commitment of states is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The coronavirus crisis has had a direct impact on greenhouse gas emissions. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the set of obligations of states and measures of climate change. The key question is whether this situation will affect the commitments of States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In this

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article, in order to evaluate the main question, a descriptive analytical method using library resources has been utilized. The methodological approach of the current research is based on both legal dogmatism (description of the existing legal system) and systemic method (critique of adequacy, usefulness, and function of current rules). The basic presumption of this paper is based on that if such a situation continues, international climate change law will need to be adapted to the post-corona era of international environmental law.

***Keywords**:* Climate change law, Greenhouse gas emissions, Post-corona era, Climate change commitments.

Introduction

Since the beginning of the Coronavirus crisis (COVID-19), international management of pandemic-related issues and their effects on the world have been considered by the international community. [1]The outbreak highlighted the importance of the "butterfly effect", [2]which is discussed in Environmental Law, and climate change risk reporting is likely to evolve differently according to geographical location.[3] Therefore, the ongoing coronavirus crisis has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of people around the world and seen the introduction of severe restrictions on movement in many countries.

As the result of government policies due to the COVID-19 outbreak, which has drastically altered patterns of energy demand around the world, Earth observer satellites have detected significant

[1] Kabaka, P. I.Lagestioninternationale de l'épidémie du coronavirus COVID 19 en 2020. Analyse des conséquences socio-économiques et juridiquesd'uneatteinte à la santé publique mondiale, 2020.ffhal-02502421.<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02502421/document>

[2] refers to the theory that a single small effect can multiply into an ever-increasing cascade of events, leading to a multitude of unpredictable consequences

[3] Ben-Amar, W., Comyns, B., & Martinez, I. (2023). The COVID-19 pandemic: opportunity or challenge for climate change risk disclosure?. Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal, 36(2), 649-676.

reductions in air pollution levels as fewer vehicles have taken to the roads, a lot of activities have shut down, many international borders have been closed and populations have confined to their homes, which reduced transport and changed consumption patterns.

The COVID-19 crisis has reduced human activity and, consequently, the ecological footprint of humans on nature, which has eventually led to a reduction in levels of toxic air pollution in cities, consumption of fossil fuels such as coal and gas, and greenhouse gas emissions in many areas as places go into lockdown.

According to the last research, daily global CO2 emissions decreased by –17%[4]by early April 2020 compared with the mean 2019 levels, just under half from changes in surface transport. At their peak, emissions in individual countries decreased by 26% on average. In [5]China, for example, industrial shutdowns have led to a 25 percent drop in CO2 emissions in February, compared with the emission levels in the same period last year.

Given that this situation, which has been such that the emissions declined in the last forty years have been unprecedented in climate change law, on one hand, we are facing improving the universal climate change and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions which means that temporarily some of the goals of the International Climate Change Legal System under the 1992 Climate Change Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the 2015 Paris Agreement has been fulfilled.

On other hand, as the impact of this crisis on the climate change secretariat and the upcoming UN Climate Change Conference, the 26th session of the conference of the parties to the United Nations

[4] (–11 to –25% for ±1σ)

[5] At the peak of the crisis in early April, regions responsible for 89% of daily CO2 emissions were under some form of lockdown.

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – referred as COP 26 –which was scheduled to take place in November 2021, in Glasgow, in the United Kingdom[6], will be rescheduled to 2021 by the Bureau of the conference of the parties announcement.[7]

The emergence of the coronavirus and its global spread in the form of an epidemic (pandemic) may be a unique phenomenon in this century. Such a situation has not been seen at least since World War II. Regardless of how it happened (intentionally and in the form of bioterrorism or accidentally), this disease has affected most sectors and a wide range of people. The new conditions created and the results obtained can be examined and analyzed in terms of economic, social, environmental, political, and other matters. What is being investigated here is the mutual effects of the occurrence and spread of the coronavirus with weather-related issues. And it is climate change, of course, this issue has not been investigated scientifically, and the IPCC speaks cautiously in this field.

Conversely, it may be argued that the pandemic has provided a unique opportunity to rethink and reshape climate policies, potentially leading to more robust commitments and innovative solutions for sustainable development. This perspective suggests that the crisis could catalyze a more profound commitment to environmental sustainability in the long run. Quarantine conditions, social distancing, frequent hand washing, and other hygiene measures may not be able to control global warming, but trying to achieve the goals of dealing with this crisis can provide hope and a chance to build a better future. Seeing the clear sky and clean air in China, Italy, and other countries

[6] The "Youth for the climate" event and the Pre-COP were scheduled to take place in Milan and Rome, in Italy, in September and October this year.
[7] On 1 April 2020

brought a special joy despite the sadness caused by the loss of loved ones. China is the largest producer of carbon in the world. According to the estimate provided by experts in March 2020, the amount of carbon emissions decreased by 25% compared to normal last month.

Restrictions applied in the transportation sector, as the biggest factor in the emission of greenhouse gases in the United States of America, have had significant effects. Considering China's huge share in the world's production of solar panels, wind turbines, and lithium-ion batteries, interruptions and problems in trade between China and the United States (for economic or political reasons) and market stagnation and the special economic conditions of many investments related to clean energy has been stopped, the fall in oil prices can also be bad news for the climate and its change. The decrease in oil investments due to the drop in oil prices and the production war between Russia and Saudi Arabia in the context of the coronavirus pandemic is also an effective factor. The widespread of the coronavirus on a macro level has created bad conditions for climate issues. Quarantine and social distancing have slowed or stopped climate research around the world, NASA has been forced to continue working remotely, research flights to the Arctic have been halted, and fieldwork in remote areas has been canceled or limited.

No one knows how the gap in uncollected climate data will be filled. The time to resume research and carry out activities as normal is not known. The spread and pandemic of the Coronavirus have caused the cancellation of the meetings of world leaders to follow up on issues related to the climate crisis, for example, COP26 was canceled in Glasgow in November 2021. Although the results of these meetings and negotiations have not been satisfactory in terms of implementation, the slowness of negotiations and public indifference may lead to more serious damages. These cases make the climate

negotiations passive in a situation where countries are supposed to announce new commitments to reduce greenhouse gas production according to the Paris Agreement[8].

Departure from the explained path may cause countries to miss the warming targets. Following the continuation of the coronavirus pandemic and fear and concern about health and economic, and financial conditions, the attention of the general public and officials may be diverted from the weather and climate changes, and climate activities related to mass protests of the people may be limited to virtual spaces.

Climate change most evident in hurricanes, wildfires, and raging floods in recent years, is a much more complex issue and calls for a more complex and long-term response. It includes several elements, including natural resources (air, seas, water, soil, biota, temperature, and extreme events). This calls for a more complex set of human behaviors, at all levels of human experience, including mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and forced migration, behaviors that must be performed at the personal level. At the societal level, the responses are related to struggles over land, the conflict caused by disasters, drought, loss of natural soil fertility, erosion, pollution, and loss of environmental services that cultural goods (water, pollination, support, regulation, and provide), food, clean air, reduction of severe accidents, physical health). At the state/government level, the response to climate threats may include preventive mass evacuation, early warnings of future crises, and disaster recovery after the loss of life and livelihoods. And very urgently, to fulfill the official commitments of the member states of the Paris Climate Agreement, especially the

[8] Turney, C., Liu, Y., Nguyen, D. D., & Varjani, S. (2023). Influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on climate change summit negotiations from the climate governance perspective. Science of The Total Environment, 878, 162936.

Nationally Determined Commitments (NDC) to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG).

As noted, it is a virus with a high probability of infection, thousands of individual deaths, and wide-ranging but limited social and economic consequences, while climate change is a complex and interconnected process, with an entirely planetary, long-term scope, duration, and affects all societies. These two threats have different causes. COVID-19 is likely an animal disease of animal origin, but it is certainly being exacerbated by climate change and possibly by human-designed development processes, including massive greenhouse gas emissions, land-use change, massive deforestation, and massive waste generation

I. Climate Commitments & COVID-19

Under international climate change law, states have made a number of commitments. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change,(1992-UNFCCC) the Kyoto Protocol, (1997) Paris Agreement and the Ozone layer convention(2015), (The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer(1985) & The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer),(1987) are the most important documents are made in climate change commitments system. COVID-19 can have a significant impact on the set of obligations of states and measures of these documents and the international legal system of climate change.[9]

The most important commitment of governments is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the UNFCCC convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement were adopted to clearly define the

[9] Rastegar, A., Mashhadi, A. (2018). 'Climate Change, Human Rights and the need to Establish the International Court of the Environmet', 10(35), pp. 126-150.

commitments of governments to reduce emissions. The Kyoto Protocol sets out flexible trading mechanisms for the issuance of trade and a clean development mechanism so that developed countries can fulfill their obligations economically.[10]

States should consider the principles, including the principle of intergenerational and intra-generational justice, the principle of common but different responsibility, the precautionary principle, and the principle of sustainable development. Support for developing and less developed countries, transparency and evaluation of global progress, certain national participation, and financial assistance are among the most important commitments of the Paris Agreement.

These obligations vary within the framework of the Convention on Climate Change, depending on the state and level of development of the countries. COVID-19 affected the economic situation of countries. Some countries called for a reduction in their commitment to climate change at a forthcoming climate change summit, following the failure of the Glasgow summit. There are two main reasons for this demand from countries.

These two reasons were two sides of the same coin that have a direct impact on the Paris Agreement. Unfortunately, the start of the Paris Agreement (2020) coincided with the year of the Coronavirus Pandemic, and this coincidence could have a direct impact on this document's commitments. The most important issues that can link climate change law and the coronavirus pandemic include the following issues:

a) Different national circumstances of the world after the coronavirus pandemic.

[10] Abdollahi, M., Mashhadi, A. and Faryadi, M., (2012). The Law of Air Protection. Mizan Publication.

b) an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change

c) Increased financial problems in developed countries in funding and the transfer of technology

d) Reducing the harmful effects of climate change Post Corona era and the impact that this situation will have on other human rights, including the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity. Climate change has already made conditions more favorable to the spread of some infectious diseases. In this regard, it is necessary to pay more attention to the health rights of vulnerable people.

e) Suspension of environmental regulations and national legislations of states, in addressing climate change. (in some countries, such as Italy[11], due to the state of emergency and health, and in the United States due to the critical condition of the disease, environmental regulations related to the reduction of emissions have been suspended[12])After the suspension of environmental law in America, some local health departments and environmentalists protested this decision.[13] Some countries delayed consultations and

[11] Fournier, Théo. Crise du coronavirus et état d'urgence sanitaire en Italie.2020.p5. <https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/66733/FOURNIER%20Blog%20Jus%20pol%20%20DEF.pdf?sequence=4>

[12] Beitsch, Rebecca , EPA suspends enforcement of environmental laws amid coronavirus, The HILL, 03/26/2020. Available at<https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/489753-epa-suspends-enforcement-of-environmental-laws-amid-coronavirus> and Rust, Susanne et al, Citing coronavirus, EPA suspends enforcement of environmental laws, Los Angeles Times 27 March 2020.

[13] See: Gostin, Lawrence O., and James G. Hodge, US emergency legal responses to novel coronavirus: balancing public health and civil liberties, *Jama*, 2020.

processes to prepare enhanced NDCs as they prioritize public health challenges.

f) The impact of Corona coronavirus on the important role of developed countries in countering climate change and financial participation in technology transfer and financial assistance to Less developed and developing countries.

g) The social, political, and diplomatic implications of the COVID-19 disease and its impact on the process of future negotiations. For example, COVID-19 has already disrupted crucial negotiations ahead of a November 2021 conference in Glasgow that could determine the Paris Agreement's success in reducing emissions, and the outbreak may supplant climate concerns in the minds of the public, weakening political will at a key moment.[14]

The original and natural land cover may be preserved in meadows or parks, but usually occupies only a small part of the city area. The surface of the city often has a very complex character, consisting of a mosaic of different surface materials. In addition, the three-dimensional geometry of cities tends to radiate near the surface, and therefore, a reduction in long-wave radiation is observed, which means that a lot of energy is stored during the day and gradually radiates at night, which reduces nighttime cooling. In a city compared to non-urban areas.

Another important factor in modulating the urban climate is air pollution and environmental pollution in different places affected by COVID-19. This combination changes the urban atmosphere, increases the absorption capacity, and causes an increase in the

[14] Worlan, Justin, How Coronavirus Could Set Back the Fight Against Climate Change, https://time.com/5795150/coronavirus-climate-change/

absorption of solar radiation and a decrease in environmental pollution, the production of carbon dioxide gas, and the restoration of the ozone layer to the earth's surface, urban air pollution consisting of emitted gases and solid particles. by industry, transportation, heating systems, etc. Usually, the city center is more polluted than the suburbs. The spread of the coronavirus caused the closure of offices and the reduction of urban traffic, and this caused a reduction in air pollution in big cities.

Since the beginning of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis, the international management of issues related to the pandemic and its effects on the world has been the focus of the international community. The outbreak of this disease highlighted the importance of the "butterfly effect" discussed in environmental law. Therefore, the ongoing crisis of the coronavirus has killed hundreds of thousands of people around the world and has caused severe restrictions on movement in many countries.

As a result of government policies due to the COVID-19 outbreak, which has drastically changed energy demand patterns around the world, Earth observation satellites have detected a significant drop in air pollution levels as fewer vehicles hit the roads, and many activities shut down. Many international borders have been closed, and people have been confined to their homes, which has reduced transportation and changed consumption patterns.

The covid-19 crisis has caused a reduction in human activities and as a result the ecological footprint of man in nature, which ultimately led to a reduction in the level of toxic air pollution in cities, the consumption of fossil fuels such as coal and gas, and the emission of greenhouse gases in many areas by quarantined.

According to the latest research, daily global CO2 emissions by early April 2020 had fallen by 17% compared to average 2019 levels,

accounting for just under half of the change in surface transport. At its peak (Covid-19), greenhouse gas emissions in countries decreased by 26% on average. For example, industrial shutdowns in China have resulted in a 25% reduction in CO2 emissions in February compared to the same period last year. The concentration of NO2 - a harmful gas mainly produced by traffic and factories - has also been reduced dramatically.

Considering this situation, in the last forty years, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the climate change law has been unprecedented, on the one hand, we are facing a global improvement in climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which means that temporarily some of the goals of the system International climate change law has been realized under the 1992 Climate Change Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the 2015 Paris Agreement.

However, the weather is improving and climate change does not need to back down, and the UN Secretary-General also reminds us that while Covid-19 may have delayed COP26, that need the members have not postponed the obligations they have already accepted to accelerate the fulfillment of their obligations.[15] It also does not delay the obligation of countries to submit or revise their national climate action plans.[16] It should be noted that due to the significant economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis, members have requested that steps related to their climate commitments be made in subsequent meetings on the way to COP26. Review. Therefore, it is ironic how

[15] https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/11/1104542

[16] Diana Rizzolio, Geneva Environment Network. https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/events/geneva-environment-dialogues-unfccc-cop26.

governments should adapt their climate commitments in light of the COVID-19 crisis and its serious effects.

II. Post-Coronaera and reducing emissions

Although the post-Corona crisis has reduced greenhouse gas emissions, this may be temporary and may be intensified after the crisis. The pandemic resulted in a notable decrease in global emissions due to lockdowns and reduced industrial activity and Lessons from the pandemic emphasize the importance of early action, public support, and equitable policies for climate mitigation.[17]

By paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by: Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;[18]

Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and[19] making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.[20] At the 2015 Paris Summit, countries around the world agreed to review and revise their industry pollution reduction goals

[17] Umamah., A., Mufti., Kashif, Ali., Sheeba, Jilani., I., Farooqi., M.A., Khan., Pervaiz, R., Khan., R., Dhupper. (2024). 1. Navigating the Nexus: Insights from the COVID-19 Pandemic for Climate Change Mitigation. Asian Journal of Water, Environment and Pollution.

[18] Paragraph(a) art.2.

[19] Paragraph(b) art.2.

[20] Paragraph(c) art.2.

every five years to achieve the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement. In other words, it is an obligation under the Paris agreement that every state party shall prepare, communicate, and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and revise them every five years.[21]

COVID-19 provided the basis for the rapid realization of some of the Paris goals in the last year of the first period (2015- 2020). During this period, developed countries were expected to significantly reduce their pollution levels. Developing countries have also been encouraged to gradually reduce greenhouse gas emissions in proportion to their capabilities. It seems that these conditions improved during the COVID-19 pandemic.

But on the other hand, achieving this goal has seriously damaged the economic situation of developing and less developed countries, due to the spread of COVID-19. In this regard, the Paris Agreement emphasizes that Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.[22]

III. Climate Financing

Funding is one of the most challenging issues in the context of international climate change law. The economic conditions caused by COVID-19have a direct effect on Climate financing. According to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, Developed country Parties shall

[21] Amini, A. and Daryadel, E. (2019). Supervision Mechanisms on Compliance and Implementation in the Paris Agreement. International Law Review, *36*(60),p124.
[22] Paragraph (4) art.4.

provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. [23]This is worse than in developing countries. Although according to Article 9(2), Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

IV. Security and peace challenges caused by climate change and COVID 19

About security and peace challenges, caused by climate change and pandemic, in which we humans are both perpetrators and victims, a more comprehensive approach to human security, along with a chance to know from the dominant narrow, masculine, and individualistic perspective in social sciences, peace research and environmental studies and in education, education should be changed to a comprehensive transdisciplinary and transformational approach. Such a change is exemplified by a new human, gender, and environmental (or massive) model of security and peace with several functions:

As a tool of scientific analysis, for the global problems mentioned above, and for setting policy goals.

As a practical guide for humanitarian organizations active in poverty eradication, food aid, disaster management, forced migrants, and refugees.

As a comprehensive conceptual framework for peace education, questions on security issues.

Theoretically, the concept of human security has slowly evolved towards XNUMX pillars that have expanded the positive understanding of peace. These five are: 'Freedom from fear' (military approach); "Freedom from need" (structural peace); "Freedom from

[23] Paragraph (1) art.9.

the dangerous effects of climate change events" (environmental peace); "Freedom to live with dignity" (liberal peace); and "freedom to live in cultural diversity" (cultural peace). The gender perspective on security expanded the theoretical scope by including environmental, social, and economic concepts and a deep understanding of the concept of security and peace to include all levels from the individual to the global. In most countries, there is still a limited military approach, a Hobbesian, state-centric concept, limited to geopolitical factors, to the exclusion of massive fundamental dimensions. But, when we are simultaneously the aggressors and the victims, how can a militarized security system protect all human beings, especially the most vulnerable, who are still innocent of the environmental aggressions of our global South? , protect?

What COVID-19 and climate change have most in common is that both are fundamental threats to the survival of humanity, now inflicting the greatest harm on the most vulnerable. The current pandemic is mobilizing the world and locking billions in their homes. Everyone hopes the danger will be over soon, so we can continue business as usual. Such continuity means that soon the positive effects of reducing the amount of air and water pollution will be removed. We need to think beyond "business as usual", especially when it comes to climate change. This is not only a much more complicated issue. This is a medium-term and long-term problem, which challenges the survival brain not only today but in the next 30 to 50 years.

V. Awakening to the urgency of civilizational problems revealed by COVID-19 and climate change

Despite a lot of knowledge, based on reliable scientific data, and alarm bells of impending disasters, most national leaders and policymakers do not think of a "new world". With the old world firmly in their minds, they counter both threats, not with an alternative to the worldview that has brought us to the brink of destruction, but with technological reform. For this virus, with little or no knowledge of a future pandemic, they are first looking for effective drugs and then vaccines to protect themselves from this particular disease. For climate change, little by little, or thinking about options for a consumer-intensive economy, they are involved in processes of threat reduction, energy efficiency, renewable energy for electricity generation, and electric transportation alternatives to fossil oil. While only 0.3% of the energy is supplied to renewables, there are also dangerous geoengineering proposals such as removing CO2 from the air, limiting the amount of sunlight reaching the planet's surface to reduce the greenhouse effect, or reducing it by using chemical materials to counteract ocean acidification. All these short-term and medium-term geoengineering proposals are unproven and can cause global damage to the entire planet, so they continue to be rejected by critical scientists and some politicians. We urgently need a long-term, environmentally friendly, and transformative view of both crises.

If there is no technical solution to climate change, then we must change our civilization from business as usual, which has historically been based on a patriarchal and violent worldview that seeks to dominate, exploit, and ultimately destroy the planet. and humanity This deep cultural change means new behaviors to create a decarbonized and less materialistic society, where marginalized social

groups, indigenous peoples, women, peasants, and ecologists actively participate in the needed changes.

VI. Corona and international environmental law

One of the significant debates is the impact of this disease on the field of international environmental law. We examine its dimensions below:

First- in terms of the principles of international environmental law, this crisis showed how much human interference in nature, such as eating the meat of animals such as bats, cats, and anteaters, which are not compatible with human nature, can have terrible consequences for the international community. have Also, this disease revealed the importance of the "Butterfly effect" theory, which is discussed in environmental law. Whether an action (deliberate or not) in some parts of the world against the natural process of the environment affected all the economic and social systems in the world, and caused the fight against this disease to become the main priority of the world in 2020. The meaning of the intentional element is that some have attributed the spread of this disease to bioterrorism and biological warfare. But in an unintentional situation, its spread was caused by the consumption of wild animal meat.

Second, this disease reduced human activities and, as a result reduced the ecological footprint of humans in nature. Prohibiting the sale and trade of wild animal meat, reducing air pollution in cities, reducing the level of noise pollution, reducing the consumption of fossil fuels such as coal and oil, and finally improving the climate change situation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, paying attention to the importance of the environment and regulating relationships between people. And nature the freedom of movement of animals and their comfort from human interventions in the biological

realm of plants and animals, and even the free presence of some animals in the streets were mentioned as positive effects of this disease.

Third- The increase in the production of medical waste, the increase in water consumption, the suspension of the implementation of some environmental regulations for companies, the environmental risks caused by the disinfection of the streets, the risks caused by masks and gloves left in nature, the weakening of environmental monitoring during the corona disease. Consumerism and pressure on some resources during the nationwide quarantine, limiting ecotourism and people's access to parks, andclosing and reducing some protective measures of non-governmental organizations were some of the negative effects of the spread of this disease.

Fourth- In the field of international wildlife law, reviewing the regulations related to the consumption of wild animal meat, establishing international regulations in the field of banning and restricting the trade and sale, and transportation of endangered wild animals, preventing the destruction of habitats, andselling animal meat in markets. The locality was one of the important topics of international forums. After the outbreak of this disease, the General Secretary of SITES stated on March 17, 2020, that he addressed the concern of the international community regarding diseases caused by animals that are bought and sold outside the legal regime of SITES. In this statement, which is important in terms of international law, the cooperation of international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health in this field is emphasized. The criminalization of illegal actions against wildlife has been formed in the framework of SITES, in the form of an international consortium to deal with wildlife crimes, whose task is to strengthen criminal justice

systems and coordinate national, regional, and international efforts to deal with Crimes in this area. In this regard, according to the notices issued by the General Secretary of Sites on March 5, 2020, the members have asked the Chinese government to take appropriate measures regarding the establishment of regulations in this field.

Fifth- In the field of international climate change law, a reduction of about 25% of the total carbon dioxide emissions in the world during the outbreak of the disease means that some of the goals of the international legal system of climate change within the framework of the 1992 convention and the 2015 agreement are temporarily Paris is fulfilled. The closure and reduction of the major part of human activities have significantly reduced the carbon footprint of each person (Change, March 27, 2020)

Sixth- One of the important environmental issues that emerged after the Corona crisis was the management of medical waste and waste from the release of masks and gloves, as well as the collection and separation of normal waste. Since these wastes could be carriers of disease, from the very beginning, the issue of compliance with regulations and standards related to their collection and disposal was raised. In international law, the 1980 Basel Convention (of which Iran is also a member) has imposed obligations on countries in this regard. Among other things, governments should take the necessary measures to manage waste to preserve the health of the environment and people.

Conclusion

Although the weather has temporarily improved during the coronavirus pandemic. According to data collected from NASA, the European Space Agency, and the Global Carbon Project, the quality of the environment, water quality, and noise pollution in quarantine have been the reasons for the less use of transportation, which includes the

stop or reduction of industrial activities. Electricity demand, the emission of carbon dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide have decreased. The economic impact of the coronavirus on the environment has been very high in many ways and has caused global warming and climate change, which shows that the world economy is not sustainable this is an obstacle to implementing an appropriate response to climate change because many of them Including converting energy sources to renewable sources and access to clean energy are expensive measures. Therefore, the governments, especially the industrially developed countries, in policy-making areas should take appropriate measures to improve the sustainable climate in the post-corona period, within the framework of international environmental laws, increase awareness of the mutual impact of the coronavirus and climate change, and reform. It requires important economic, social, and environmental conditions that can be applied and implemented only with cooperation and solidarity between developed and developing governments.