

Perspective

An overview of environmental policies

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DESCRIPTION

Environmental policy is the responsibility of a society or government to rules, regulations and other policy mechanisms associated to conservational issues. These topics generally include air and water pollution, waste management, ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, wildlife, and endangered species. With regard to environmental policy, for example, the implementation of a green energy oriented policy could be approached globally to address the problems of global warming and climate change.

Energy policy or the regulation of toxins, including pesticides and many types of industrial waste, are part of the question of environmental policy. These policies can be consciously adopted to influence human activities and thus prevent undesirable effects on the biophysical environment and natural resources, as well as to ensure that changes in the environment do not have unacceptable effects on humans.

For example, environmental policy can be defined as having two main concepts: environment and policy. The environment discusses to the physical ecology, but it can also take into account the societal dimension (quality of life, health) and a financial dimension (source management, biodiversity). Policy can be defined as “a method or principle assumed or planned by a government, party, organization, or individual.” Therefore, environmental policy tends to focus on problems that arise from human influence on the environment, which is important for human society as it has a (negative) influence on human values. These human values are often mentioned to as good well-being or a “clean and green” environment. In practice, party-political specialists arrange for a wide range of information for the public decision-making process.

Environmental productions typically addressed in conservational strategy include, but are not incomplete to, mid-air and water pollution, waste management, bionetwork management, biodiversity security, usual resource security,

wildlife and endangered species and the management of these natural resources for future generations. For a comparatively short time, environmental policy has also been worried with the communication of conservational issues. Different environmental policy, environmental policy deals with issues that aim to derive benefits (both monetary and non-monetary) from the non-human ecological world. The management of natural resources (fisheries, forestry, wildlife, distribution, biodiversity, and endangered species) is widely integrated into ecological policy. This speciality of politics has its own quirks.

Environmental policy mechanisms are instruments that governments and other organizations use to implement their conservational policy. For example, managements can use different types of mechanisms. For example, economic incentives and market-based tools such as taxes and tax exemptions, tradable permits, and fees can be very effective in promoting ecological compliance. It is assumed that companies and other administrations that operate efficient environmental management and make their conservational statistics and intelligences transparent are likely to advantage from improved professional and administrative performance.

Bilateral agreements between the government and private firms and commitments made by firms independent of government requirement are examples of voluntary environmental measures. Another instrument is the implementation of greener public purchasing programs.

Examples of voluntary environmental measures are bilateral agreements between the government and private companies and commitments that companies make regardless of government requirements. Another tool is the implementation of greener public procurement programs.

Sometimes several instruments are combined in a policy mix to address a specific environmental problem. Since environmental problems are multifaceted, several policy instruments may be required to adequately address each of them. Additionally, a combination of different policies can give organizations greater flexibility to comply with policies and reduce uncertainty about the cost of compliance.

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