

Geographical range of pollution

It refers to the areas to which pollution extends, and pollution is divided according to its geographical extension into: local and long-term.

Local pollution

It means pollution, the effects of which do not exceed the territorial space of the place of its source, and its effect is limited to a specific region, region or a specific place, without its effects extending outside this framework. This pollution may be the source of human action, such as pollution emanating from factories and mines erected by man, and it may be due to the act of nature when volcanoes erupt, storms strike, and damage an element of the local environment is damaged, without this effect extending to a neighboring environment that follows another country or continent.

Long-term pollution

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development defined this pollution as: “Any intentional pollution whose source or organic origin is subject to, or wholly or partly present, in a region subject to the national jurisdiction of a State, and which has its effects, in a region subject to the national jurisdiction of another State.” And approaching this definition, the definition that the Geneva Convention of 1979

said about long-term pollution, as it defined pollution as: “It is the natural resource that exists wholly or in part, in a region subject to the national jurisdiction of a state, and whose harmful effects occur in a region subject to national jurisdiction. For another country, and at a distance with which it is generally not possible, distinguish between what the individual or the emission sources contribute.

Thus, we can confirm that the most important characteristic of long-term pollution is that it is transferred from the state in whose territory it occurs to another state, without the possibility of withholding it or preventing it from crossing into this affected country .

- The first image: One-way cross-border pollution, which is the pollution that finds its source in one country and produces its effects in one or more other countries.
- The second picture: Two-way or reciprocal cross-border pollution, which is the pollution that finds its source in one state, and produces its effects in another country. In this country, there are sources of pollution that produce its effects in the first country .

And cross-border pollution can occur with regard to the aquatic and pneumatic environment , and it raises many problems, whether at the level of local law, or at the level of international law. And since the human environment is one, and

the commitment to protect it is indivisible, international agreements have made sure to set up a legal system to combat this type of pollution, which requires commitment to cooperation between countries, given that the air environment, for example, is a common natural resource, and therefore it is not fit to be a place of private ownership by anyone, state or individual. And that every country has an obligation to observe and respect internationally accepted standards or levels related to air protection, and this does not prejudice other measures to improve environmental quality.

Ocean pollution

Sea pollution has become a serious issue. An international team of scientists has estimated that five trillion tons of plastic waste sweep the world's oceans. The team performed these calculations after collecting information from 24 missions between 2007 and 2013. The researchers found that plastics affected marine life near oceans and seas, and it was estimated that 90 percent of shorebirds died due to ingestion of plastics and found the bodies of swollen turtles. Filled with plastic parts, which prevent the digestive system from working, leading to the slow death from starvation.