

The natural environment in Tabuk, Issues, Challenges, Protection Mechanisms in Islamic Law and Saudi Regulations

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Abstract

This research was based on a universal fact: the impossibility of isolating the natural environment of any region in the world from its regional surroundings, the harnessed winds and clouds between heaven and earth, and the sending winds that stir clouds that spread them in the sky and then make them fragments so you see the rain emerge from within them, evidence of the fluency of the Almighty and the inability of a man to prevent climate changes, and that all he can do is mitigate the effects of these changes.

The research was concerned with the statement of several purposes, the most important of which are:

1. View the Geoenvironmental map of the Tabuk region from the following aspects: location, area, borders, population activity, terrain, the most important tourist destinations, and the regional ocean.
2. Definition of the natural environment and the ecosystem and mention the elements and components of the natural environment from the atmosphere, soil, and energy.
3. Highlight the problems and threats to the natural environment with the definition of each problem and the statement of its effects, focusing in particular on pollution, climate change, and the lack of carbon neutrality.
4. Programs and plans that can be taken to confront environmental variables and climate change, where the research proposed nine programs for this confrontation.
5. Scientific concept of the terms environment and climate change, the research was concerned with the definition of pollution and mentioned pollutants for air, water, terrestrial soil, and agricultural soil, and the research was also interested in providing a brief definition of each of environmental degradation, environmental disaster, depletion of Natural Resources, ozone layer, acid rain, sewage treatment, sludge, waste, carbon dioxide, atmosphere, black carbon, global warming, heat islands,

desertification, extinction of living, soil drift and dredging, fertilizers, and chemical fertilizers.

6. Environmental challenges and risks from the Islamic and systemic perspectives, and within the framework of this purpose, the research is concerned with the following:

1) Islamic Sharia view of environmental challenges and risks.

2) Systemic/legal view of environmental challenges and risks.

3) The totality of environmental challenges and risks, represented by: the ecological imbalance of the planet, the constant decrease in food products, and the deterioration of human, animal, and plant health.

7. Mechanisms for the protection of the natural environment from Islamic and systemic perspectives. The research was interested in explaining two main tools developed by the Islamic Sharia for environmental protection, namely: the mandatory and voluntary legislative mechanism, and the executive mechanism included in the guarantee of waste. In his statement about these two mechanisms, the researcher was interested in mentioning the evidence of the necessity of action for each mechanism, he then concluded his speech on the Sharia mechanism by deriving some of the Sharia provisions from the total Fiqh rules that he inferred.

In addressing the mechanisms of environmental protection from the Statutory/legal perspective, the research focused on talking about the emerging environmental risks and the extent to which they need mechanisms, policies, and programs to address them, and then listed nine Improvised mechanisms to protect the natural environment of the planet.

8. Research was interested in presenting the means and methods adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to protect the environment, which varied into two types: international conventions ratified by the Kingdom and became hereby ratified in equality of internal regulations, and the second type is the set of environmental regulations/laws issued by royal decrees, the research dealt with a brief presentation of the following regulations:

- The system of conservation of potable water sources.
- The system of the Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank.
- Forest and pasture system.
- Hunting system for wild animals and birds.
- New Environmental Law No. m / 165 dated 19/11/1441 Ah.

9. Conclusion has included the most important result and recommendations.

10. References and sources

Introduction

In the prophetic era, the Tabuk region was seen as an isolated area from the Arabian Peninsula in the North, and from the Levant in the south, and the distance between it and the city was about six hundred kilometers, it is traveled on the backs of camels in about twenty days, this means that the natural environment of the Tabuk region was isolated from the influence and impact of the natural environment of the surrounding cities of Iraq, the Levant, Sinai, Nejd, Yemen, the waters of the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. In the prophetic era, quarantine was an optimal preventive means against pandemics that claim thousands of human lives on their way, and the order came from what Imam Bukhari and a Muslim narrated from the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) who said: (If you hear of an outbreak of plague in a land, do not enter It; but if the plague breaks out in a place while you are in it, do not leave that place (1) and he added in another narration: (fleeing from it). This prophetic guidance indicates the following:

1. Limiting the reasons for the transmission of the pandemic in the mixing and physical contact between the patient and the healthy.
2. Prevention of epidemic diseases has an important role in preventing their spread.

Lack of the role of birds, aircraft, satellites, marine organisms, military fleets, and commercial steamers in their transboundary and intercontinental flights in the transportation of chemical, biological, and Radiological pollutants and deadly epidemics, among the areas of the natural environment that are far apart on the globe, where humanity did not know In the prophetic era biological laboratories that cause epidemics and deadly diseases, and where humanity has never been so morally degenerate that it is allowed to use biological and chemical weapons, as weapons of mass destruction, to kill opponents without military or political cost, this is despite the mutual accusations between the major scientifically and technologically advanced countries in the causes of the spread of epidemics of Ebola, Etrax, swine flu, avian influenza and finally Covid 19, which spread viruses through these cross-border tools.

Although pollution of the natural environment seems to be a local problem, it is primarily a global problem, pollutants under the Influence of many factors do not know geographical or political boundaries, and they do not need entry or exit visas to enter countries remote from their sources of origin, they are characterized by their ability to move and move from one location to another, so hurricanes, storms, winds, airplanes, spaceships, water currents, marine organisms, commercial steamers, acid rain, and environmental disasters contribute to their transfer from one country to another.

Tabuk region is one of the most exposed regions of the world to environmental pollution coming from the Arabian Gulf, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, the Sinai Peninsula, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba, and Yemen. Arabian Gulf is characterized by its shallow water depth and its small area, which does not exceed seventy-five thousand square miles, and it is a major supplier of oil in the world and one of the most passable water bodies for oil tankers and exposed to oil pollution disposed of by these tankers, and it is characterized by the large number of oil refineries on its shores, the large number of oil prospecting in its bottom, and the dependence of most of its countries on desalination as a source of its water resources, in the last two decades of the twentieth century, the Arabian Gulf was subjected to several oil disasters that led to the leakage of hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil into its waters, the most famous of which was the oil spill from the Iranian Nowruz field in 1981 and 1983, in addition, Iraq unloaded huge quantities of oil from the tanks of the Kuwaiti port of Ahmadi in January 1991, and from oil tankers moored there, in order to hinder the work of the international coalition forces to liberate Kuwait. In addition to the danger of oil pollution in the waters of the Gulf, the Gulf is a closed lake a thousand kilometers long and three hundred kilometers wide, and its only outlet to the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea is the Strait of Hormuz, which is sixty-two kilometers wide, so it needs a relatively long period to replenish its waters, in addition, the oil lasts a long time in the water before it decomposes and forms a thin layer above the surface of the water and prevents the supply of water with oxygen and purification from carbon dioxide. In addition to the natural environment of the Tabuk region is affected by oil pollutants in the Arabian Gulf, it is also affected by oil pollutants in the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, and chemical, gas and radiation pollutants resulting from the wars raging in Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Palestine, the Sinai Peninsula, Somalia and Yemen, and the radioactive pollutants emitted from the surrounding Israeli and Iranian atomic reactors, and from the pipeline for transporting oil from Qaisumah in the north of the eastern province to the port of Sidon in southern Lebanon, which is 1664 kilometers long from the Arabian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea, which was a crossing for transporting oil from Saudi Arabia to Europe and the United States, since its construction until it was stopped with the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights in 1967 and its bombing by the popular authority for the liberation of Palestine, all these pollutants make the natural environment of the Tabuk region not isolated from the sharp and accelerated climatic changes suffered by the natural environment of the planet. In general, it is not far from oil, chemical and radiation pollution in the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea or from the pollution resulting from the wars raging in the surrounding areas, which is something that can be said that the climate change crisis is a global crisis that does not belong to one region without another. The pollution of the natural environment in any remote region of the world reaches all corners of the world, and

scientific development and contemporary human civilization have left mankind with a heavy legacy of climate change crises, and that all mankind must face these changes with collective efforts to save the planet from its escalating climate crisis. From all these variables and requirements, the importance of this research seems to be that the protection of the natural environment is an urgent necessity in light of the acceleration, increase, and development of environmental risks, and therefore it constantly needs renewed environmental studies aimed at achieving two objectives:

- Increasing the effectiveness of environmental protection mechanisms commensurate with the renewal and increase of risks.
- Affirming that the concept of the environment has now become broad and accommodates all biological, physical, human, and geographical dimensions of land, water, space, living and non-living organisms, climate changes, and human activity that either lead to a balance of all these elements and dimensions or upset the balance between them.
- To emphasize that if industrially and technologically developed countries over-consume environmental resources and increase emissions of environmental pollutants, it is a key factor in the destruction of the natural environment of the planet, poverty, ignorance, and environmental illiteracy are among the important factors in destroying the environment in developing countries that live under the weakness of the living material potential, including deforestation, overgrazing, erosion, dredging agricultural soil and polluting it with excess agricultural fertilizers, and trading them in the landfill of its polluting waste for the benefit of states and large companies in exchange for a handful of dollars and other factors leading to the destruction of the environment in it.

This study aims through the method of extrapolating the problems and issues facing the natural environment in the Tabuk region, especially in the surrounding Arabian Gulf region, to understand, analyze and indicate their effects and consequences, and through extrapolating and analyzing the mechanisms of Environmental Protection in Islamic Sharia, international agreements and Saudi regulations, and through the deductive approach based on identifying the gaps in international efforts in the mechanisms of Environmental Protection, and the means of filling these gaps, the aim is to:

- 1) Warning of hurricanes, tropical storms, torrential floods or a deadly drought for plowing and breeding, desertification, earthquakes, volcanoes, or other reactions of negative manifestations that may sweep everyone in its path, within a few seconds, the scene turns into devastation and destruction beyond the ability of minds to believe, beyond the ability of hearts to endure sorrow and sadness, and beyond the ability of eyes to follow the scene and these natural disasters, which

man is unable to stop and prevent their occurrence, which constitute mysteries and secrets that only God knows, and there is no way in them when they occur to prevent them because the ability of man to challenge these disasters is a fantasy. A person has nothing but silence, amazement, astonishment, crying, panic, praying to Allah and begging him for relief from the misfortunes that took people by surprise.

2) Clarifying the most important problems and challenges facing the world as a result of climate change caused by pollution of land, sea, and air elements of the environment.

3) Highlighting the mechanisms of Islamic and systemic protection of the environment from pollution.

Scope of the research: the scope of the research expands to cover the following aspects:

- Geographical location of the Tabuk region and the extent of its impact on environmental pollutants in the surrounding areas.
- Most important environmental problems and issues in the geographical scope of the northwest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Environmental challenges and risks and mechanisms of protecting the natural environment from the Islamic and systemic perspectives.
- Protection of the natural environment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia within the framework of the Saudi regulations and international agreements ratified by the kingdom.

This study will achieve its objectives and scope by dividing its content into three topics and a conclusion.

First topic: Geoenvironmental map of Tabuk region.

1- Tabuk region is located in the north-west of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bordered to the north by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to the East by the Al-Jouf and Hail region, to the South by the Medina region and to the West by the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, and it is located at a longitude of 28 degrees, 49 minutes east of the Greenwich line, and at a latitude of 36 degrees and 65 minutes north of the equator, and rises from sea level by about 900 nine hundred meters, and its area is about 136,000 square kilometers, equivalent to 53,000 square miles.

2- Topography of Tabuk varies between plains, mountains, deserts, Harrat, and valleys as follows:

- Plains: it is coastal on the Red Sea with a length of about 600 kilometers and is narrow.
- Mountains: the most famous of them is the Madin mountains, which follow the Hejaz mountain range, the Allooz mountains, which summit is

2500 meters above sea level and is famous for white snow falling on it in winter, and the Dabagh mountains, which reach an altitude of about 2400 meters above sea level, and it is topped by many mountain peaks that snow falls for long periods in winter, and on which there are many rare trees and beautiful flowers that are not found anywhere else.

- Valleys, the most important of which are: the famous (Dam) Valley connected with the (Rum) Valley in the kingdom of Jordan, as well as the (Akhthar Abu Nashifa) Valley.

- Harrat: one of the most famous harrat in the Tabuk region is harrat (Al-Raha), which is harrat Bani Atiyah.

3- Geology and water sources: the geological structure of the Tabuk region consists of the Arabian Shield area, which is characterized by the presence of prominence in the form of rocks, similar to the Hejaz mountain range, and the Arabian rocky plateau, which consists of an alignment of sedimentary layers that stand out in the form of basins and internal plateaus. The water-storing sand layers in the AL-saqqah area, which stretches from Ghoneim mountain south of Taima to Al-Shatha Batn al-Ghul in the North, are considered the main water supplier in the region, which is used in the cultivation of an area of about 228,384 hectares, about 70% of which is concentrated around the city of Tabuk on the Medina Road.

4- Tabuk region contains several tourist destinations, the most important of which are:

- The site of the conquest of Tabuk / Al-Asra, which was led by the messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) to fight the Romans.

- Ain Tabuk, or Ain al-Sukar, which is a blessed messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) did ablution and poured his ablution into it and its water exploded in the conquest of Tabuk, located in the south-west of the Tabuk fortress.

- At-Tawbah Masjed, the construction of which is attributed to the messenger of Allah in the conquest of Tabuk.

- The Houses of the owners of the Alakah who are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in the Almighty (The companions of the thicket [i.e., the people of Madyan] denied the messengers) verse 176 of Surah Al-Shura.

- The Hejaz railway station between Medina and Damascus/Syria before 1906, which was built during the time of the Ottomans.

- Ottoman forts erected at close distances to shelter and protect pilgrims and Umrah performers coming by way of the Hejaz railway.

- Tabuk University, which was founded in 1427 Ah/2006 ad by the order of the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, may Allah have mercy on him, has 18 faculties. (2)

5- Tabuk is one of the most famous tourist destinations in the kingdom, as It is considered a break for Jordanian and Egyptian pilgrims, and it has the mills market, which is famous for selling embroidered carpets and tent covers made of goatskin, it also has many majestic picturesque castles, and one of the most famous of its valleys is the Desa Valley, which is surrounded by majestic columns carved by the wind from stones, in addition to Shuaib caves, which Is located west of Tabuk, and where the prophet of Allah, Moses, lived when the prophet of Allah, Shuaib, peace be upon them, hired him and married his daughter.

6- there is one of the most famous and largest natural gas fields in the kingdom in the Tabuk region, the Madin field was discovered in the eighties of the twentieth century and is located in an area called Ras Sheikh Hamid.

7- the Tabuk region is located in a confined area between the Gulf of Aqaba, the Sinai Peninsula and the Red Sea In its northwest, and between the Republic of Iraq and the state of Kuwait in its Northeast, this geographical location has made it more affected by environmental pollution resulting from the Israeli wars against Jordan and Egypt, it is more affected by the radiation leak emanating from the Israeli nuclear reactor in the Dimona area, and more affected by the environmental pollution resulting from the Iraqi-Kuwaiti war and the liberation war of Kuwait, it is more affected by the environmental pollution present in the waters of the Red Sea resulting from the civil war in Yemen, and from the waste dumped into its waters by Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia, which pollution is not stopped by the artificial land borders between these countries, rather, it is tossed by the waves and carried by the wind to all directions with distances apart, so it cannot be said with the possibility of isolating the natural environment of the Tabuk region from the natural environment of the surrounding countries, the movement of the waves, the migration of birds and marine organisms, the activity of the wind and the harnessed clouds between heaven and Earth, the political borders between countries cannot stop them or not grant them visas to enter their territories or expel them, but they are signs and soldiers of the Almighty may carry with them good and evil, and there may be destruction.

Second topic: Definition of search terms and it has three requirements

First requirement: definition of the natural environment.

The word environment in Arabic means: The home and everything that surrounds the individual or society and affects them. It is taken from the hollow trio (ba), and it is said: He occupied the place, that is, he lodged and resided there. (3). One of the most famous meanings given by Ibn

Manzoor in the tongue of the Arabs (4) for the word environment is that It means: going down and staying where it is said: descend and stay where it is said: reside In the house: i.e. reside there, and reside in the place: i.e. settle In it. The almighty said (and settled you in the land, [and] you take for yourselves palaces from its plains) verse (74) of Surat al-Araf.

Modern scientists call the word environment the surrounding or the place where a person lives, including natural and human manifestations that are affected and influenced by it, and from which he obtains the elements of life from food, clothing, and shelter, and he practices his relationships with his peers, both human and non-human, and this word is also called on the set of climatic conditions of heat, humidity, wind, rain, floods and cosmic conditions such as the gravity of the Earth, and also on the contents of the Earth, such as rocks, sand, soil, water, plants, animals and birds, and all the reactions surrounding the Earth, such as biochemical transformations related to the growth of living organisms. (5)

- Ecosystem: the environment is seen as a functional system that functions integrally and through interrelations between its organic and inorganic components, has transport, storage inputs and outputs of energy, and basic substances that function in natural conditions. The ecosystem is divided into two main systems:

1- Natural environment is meant: land, water, air, plant, and animal organisms, including natural and various processes resulting from the interaction of elements of the human natural system

2- Civilized environment means: the natural environment created by man, including buildings, streets, factories, farms, technology, economic development institutions and activities aimed at satisfying human living needs. (5)

What is the natural environment:

The first article of the general system of the environment in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia (6) defines the natural environment as all that surrounds man from water, air, land, and outer space, and all that these environments contain from inanimate matter, plants, animals, various forms of energy, natural systems and processes, and human activities. (7)

- Basic elements in the definition of the environment: we can derive three basic elements from the definition, namely:

A-It is the space, medium or spatial field surrounding a person, and the natural and life characteristics that distinguish him. (8)

B-It is what this spatial space contains natural manifestations that have no human involvement in its existence, such as air, water, light, heat,

wind, rain, storms, dry land, external space, inanimate objects, plants, animals, birds, and others.

C-It is the set of Interaction between man and nature and the extent to which he is affected and influenced by or in all the surrounding natural-environmental manifestations. (9)

Some have defined It as: the Earth and its Inanimate components represented in the manifestations of the Earth's surface, such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, rocks, minerals, soil and water resources, and living components represented by plants, wild animals and aquatic life, the atmosphere and gas surrounding the Earth necessary for life on the Earth's surface. (10)

It may result from the waste of industrialized countries in the consumption of millions of tons of fuel, nuclear emissions in hundreds of atomic reactors scattered on the globe, and gas and thermal emissions left by millions of aircraft, ships and satellites swimming in cosmic space. The explosions of bombs and rockets used in dozens of international and regional wars resulted in the escalation of millions of tons of gases and other thermal pollutants that killed the ozone layer, which was created by God to protect the planet from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun, causing cancer and other diseases, to other harmful effects. (20)

There have been many recent reports of natural disasters in many regions of the world resulting from accelerated changes in weather and climate conditions, ranging from forest fires, severe droughts, devastating floods, and powerful hurricanes, disasters that cause huge material losses on the areas they pass through, estimated at billions of dollars.

Second requirement: problems and threats to the natural environment.

The natural environment of the Earth's surface in the period after the successive stages of the Industrial Revolution, the discovery of the atom and the overuse of fossil fuels face many problems and risks that have become threatening human life, the most important of which are:

1-Pollution in both physical and moral aspects, (21) affecting nature or the components that Allah Almighty created air, water, and soil, which can be produced from gases, waste, chemicals, high heat or noise, and caused by human interference in the laws enacted by Allah Almighty for the environment and disturbing the balance of its elements and components, (22), which does not stand at certain geographical boundaries, but is characterized by flexibility and the ability to move from one place to another at the near and distant levels, where air and water currents, winds and waves contribute to its spread and transportation to distant places. Since the environment was created by Allah, pollution cannot be self-inflicted in it or be caused by nature, the Almighty Creator Says: ([It is] the work of Allah, who perfected all

things). Verse 88 of Surah Al-naml. And he says:(Indeed, all things We created with predestination) verse 49 of the surah the Moon.

Pollution must be an intentional, wrongful or ignorant act, and such an act has the ability to cause an imbalance in the natural balance between the elements and components of the environment, whether by increasing or decreasing, by affecting its quality or its intrinsic properties, or by changing the place or time of its existence, (23) examples of this include the following:

- Emission of more of the first or of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- Reduction of oxygen gas from the atmosphere from its normal amount.
- Raising the temperature of the atmosphere by burning fossil or organic fuels, industrial waste and waste, or detonating bombs and missiles during armed war conflicts.

The end result of this is a large percentage of the world's population breathing polluted air and eating contaminated food and drink, and a large percentage of them die because of it, the majority of them suffer from heart disease, strokes, lung cancer, dementia and low IQ, especially in countries that lack laws to protect the environment from pollution or set air quality standards.

2- the most prominent threats to the natural environment are climate change and the lack of carbon neutrality, and the resulting risks enable the following:

- Increasing areas of desertification in the world, deterioration of the productive capacity of agricultural land. (24)
- The growing phenomenon of water scarcity and the spread of forest fires.
- Double the chances of storms and hurricanes, (25) and acid-saturated precipitation.
- Increased severity of floods and sea level rise. (26)
- Decline of Biological Diversity and the erosion of the ozone layer, which cleans the environment and is highly effective in exterminating germs and killing bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which is present in the troposphere layer of the atmosphere in a constant ratio and a delicate balance between the natural processes of its destruction and generation, environmental pollutants caused by man upset this balance, which led to the emergence of the problem of the ozone hole and thus to an increased risk of ultraviolet sunlight reaching the Earth and causing the killing of living organisms and the loss of biodiversity on the Earth's surface, The path of access of these rays to the Earth's surface has become paved after the erosion of the ozone layer, which used to block and absorb them and prevent their access.

Just as atmospheric pollution has created a hole in the ozone layer, it also leads to an increase in ozone gas in the layers of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface, and this entails great damage to life and life on the Earth's surface, (27) and to climate change and the rise in air temperature, in what is known as the greenhouse phenomenon, which means the accumulation of gases emitted by industrial and agricultural activity and other pollutants near the Earth's surface, forming an insulator that prevents it from leaking into the upper layers of the atmosphere, reflecting thermal rays and bouncing them back to the planet a second time, in excess of human needs and in such a way as to heat the temperature of the sun, as a result of the melting of the polar ice and the drying up of rivers, the desertification of more agricultural land, forest fires, the increased need for household cooling means and the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, the benefit of the ozone layer lies in absorbing the most dangerous rays on the planet, preventing their arrival only at their natural balanced rates, in addition to moderating temperatures. (28)

The challenge of climate change and natural pollution has become one of the most serious challenges facing the world, which threatens life on the planet and causes exorbitant material and financial losses resulting from hurricanes, floods, droughts, desertification, and forest fires, (29) in the northern hemisphere in North America and North Africa, which portends serious consequences for the extinction of biota, (30) and the emergence of a new unidentified climatic era, nature and the hosting of plant, animal and fungal organisms previously unknown to man.

Third requirement: A strategy to face the problems and risks of the natural environment.

The concept of environmental strategy (31): there are several concepts of the strategy that can be summarized as follows:

- 1- It is means used in order to achieve the Integration of activities.
- 2- Program of disposition in order to achieve the general goals, allocate the necessary resources to them, and formulate policies related to the uses of these resources.
- 3- Set of operations aimed at setting long-term goals and allocating the necessary resources to achieve them.
- 4- Long-term plans to effectively deal with the opportunities and threats that exist in the surrounding external environment, in light of the sources of strength and weakness of the available resources.

From these concepts, the researcher can conclude that confronting environmental risks requires the development of an integrated and long-term program or plan based on the following foundations:

A-Dealing with environmental variables in a way that suits each variable of speed and attention.

B-Dealing with climate variables collectively at the level of most if not all countries of the world and in accordance with binding international agreements or protocols, (32) similar to the Montreal Protocol signed In 1987, which regulated the production and consumption of nearly a hundred chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons that cause the hole of the ozone layer, which endangered the ecosystem of the planet Earth, or the Paris agreement of 2015, which dealt with the problem of carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), which humans pumped into the atmosphere at rates of more than 35 billion tons per year, this has led to an increase in its concentration over the past two decades to levels never seen on the planet over the past time, an agreement that was signed by about two hundred countries and the United States withdrew from it in 2020.

C-Developing radical solutions to the effects of climate change, including:

- The expansion of tropical areas unsuitable for agriculture or living as a result of high temperatures, the spread of forest fires and an increase in the percentage of desertification. (33)
- Increasing cases of displacement and irregular migration from the areas most affected by climate change, to the areas least affected by them.
- Increasing numbers of refugees affected by drought or floods seeking shelter and food.
- The increasing risks of wars and armed conflicts over water, and the scarcity of food.
- Aggravation of the problem of providing food to almost ten billion people.
- Increasing environmental crimes committed against nature and other creatures on Earth and the seabed, polluting the sea, air and food from piled-up waste, sewage and industrial water, (34) ending up in the seas, rivers and neighboring oceans.
- Increased rates of biodiversity loss on the Earth's surface and at the bottom of the seas, oceans, forests and mountain environments, from plants, animals, fish and the ecosystems they support, corals, mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles.
- Increasing the Intentional destruction of the Earth (Amazon forests), the deforestation of the Amazon recorded record numbers during 2022, of which about 3980 square kilometers were destroyed during the first six months of this year, according to the Brazilian National Space Institute, then the month of September of the same year witnessed one

of the worst fires in it, where more than forty thousand fires occurred In one month, and the food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that the world is losing about ten million hectares of forests every year, which portends an environmental catastrophe, since the Amazon forests alone absorb the largest percentage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and emit the largest percentage of oxygen, and store the largest percentage of carbon above the Earth's surface. (35)

- The spread of climate illiteracy among the majority of the world's population, who do not know climate science, and do not realize their responsibility towards the cleanliness of the natural environment around them.

- Increasing dangers of plastic pollution (plastic bags and bottles), whose decomposition when buried in the ground or thrown into the seas and oceans takes hundreds of years, that, when decomposed, turn into toxic substances that affect microorganisms in the soil and then the safety and health of food grown from them, and to the death of marine organisms when thrown into the seas.

- Indifference of multinational and transnational capitalist companies and markets to the environmental balance and the impact of technology on the environment, in terms of the carbon, gases and pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by industry and the extraction and transportation of oil and natural gas, and this is due to the carbon, gases and pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by industry and the extraction and transportation of oil and natural gas, (36) because of its excessive eagerness to increase profits and capital accumulation, the transfer of environmentally polluting types of technology to some southern countries of the world, and the excessive exploitation of Natural Resources.

- Increasing the possibilities of persistent and renewed climate fear caused by global warming, represented by floods, hurricanes, droughts and forest fires. (37)

- Strategy of facing the problems and risks of the natural environment, whether at the level of Tabuk region or at the level of any other region of the world, which means programs and plans to deal with the variables of environmental problems, it must be concerned with developing radical solutions to the effects of the above-mentioned climatic and environmental variables, and the study suggests the following solutions:

- 1- To make significant and continuous reductions in emissions of hot gases (methane and carbon dioxide) emitted by giant Industrial entities and from transnational manufacturing and consumer agriculture, fuel consumption in land, air, sea, and domestic transportation.

- 2- Enriching environmental awareness among the broad masses of peoples, (38) about the risks of environmental pollution and the

necessity of facing the problems of food shortages, desertification, mass displacement, illegal migration, floods, storms, rising sea and ocean levels, sinking coastal cities and other global warming problems, whether at the level of the ruling political elites, cultural and media elites and peoples, environmental illiteracy is a problem that prevails in all countries of the world, the study suggests the following:

- Simplify climate science In front of the public to make them aware of the dangers of environmental pollution.
- The introduction of climate and environmental sciences as a basic course In the curricula of primary and Secondary Education.
- Limiting the media coverage of the risks of climate change to specialized scientists.
- Expanding the preparation and presentation of television and radio programs on the risks of environmental pollution and climate change.

3- Developing a legal and institutional framework for the management of plastic and solid waste, wastewater and agricultural waste, recycling and rationalizing their use, and providing environmentally friendly alternatives to harmful ones. (39)

4- addressing the phenomenon of biodiversity loss and finding solutions to it by reducing logging and deforestation, declaring environments that host living organisms at risk of extinction and in need of special protection, nature reserves and preventing any human Impact that could harm them through the enactment and application of regulations and laws regulating it.

5- Protect forests, increase tree planting, (40) build renewable and new energy facilities, combat climate change and reduce carbon and methane emissions by phasing out gasoline-powered cars and replacing them with electric cars.

6- Employing social media by the environment and education departments to make short and touching videos about the dangers of pollution and global warming, and how to preserve the environment.

7- Establish a deterrent penalty on factories, companies and shops polluting the surrounding natural environment, which take precautions and measures necessary to protect the environment.

Third topic: Environmental challenges and risks and mechanisms of environmental protection from the Islamic and systemic perspectives:

First: Environmental challenges and risks from the Islamic and systemic perspectives

The term challenges refer to problems that transcend their natural boundaries in their origin, aggravation, danger and treatment, affecting the natural environment locally and globally.

As for the term risk, it is: every environmental hazard sooner or later leads to the destruction of living organisms on the surface of the Earth. If the Almighty has provided man with a suitable environment for his living, then man, with his scientific progress and his innovations in industries, means of transportation, nuclear and Radiological activities, has made fundamental adjustments to the natural cycles of the global ecosystem, which has led to an imbalance in the ecological balance of the Earth. (41). With the increasing and widening of environmental risks and the aggravation of the damage resulting from them, the need to protect the environment from human injustice is increasing, both locally and globally. One of the simplest and most important human rights is to compensate in a healthy and sound environment, without being deprived of the enjoyment of this right of air, water, or food pollution harmful to his health. (42)

- Systemic (legal) view of environmental challenges and risks:

The risks and problems that the natural environment has been exposed to at the local and global levels have led to an increased interest in protecting and preserving it locally and internationally, and this interest has been manifested in the following:

- Conclusion of international agreements to reduce environmental pollution.

- Stockholm conference was held in Sweden (July 1972) to develop international legal norms for the protection of the environment and the preservation of its components and Natural Resources.

- Second United Nations Environmental Protection conference was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, known as the environment and Development Conference or the Earth Summit, which resulted in the formulation of a set of principles for Environmental Protection and the conclusion of two international conventions on climate change and biodiversity. (43).

- After that, a series of international conferences and conventions aimed at protecting the environment were held.

As for the role and attention of the regulations (laws) in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia to protect and preserve the environment, we would like to point out that the competent authorities issuing regulations have issued twelve environmental regulations for the purpose of protecting and preserving the environment, and in a number of other administrative regulations have put eight criminal provisions for eight prohibited activities, causing environmental pollution, and excluded three types of preventive administrative control measures from the risks of environmental pollution. The kingdom has also ratified almost fourteen international conventions to protect the elements of the natural environment of the planet, leaving no doubt that the kingdom puts the

risks of environmental pollution on top of the problems that must be prevented and addressed, and it does not hesitate to take everything that would preserve the integrity of the environment from the standpoint that It is one of the largest oil-producing countries, which is pointed at by the fingers of Its great contribution to the pollution of the natural environment.

- Islamic Sharia view of environmental challenges and risks: among the most prominent considerations of this view are the following:

A-Considering the violation of the environmental balance of the earth as a corruption In the earth that changes Its goodness, and this is an explicit violation of the Quranic text In the words of the Almighty (and do not commit abuse on the earth, spreading corruption.")

B-Considering the violation of the environmental balance of the Earth contrary to two of the main purposes of Islamic law In the preservation of oneself and money, namely: the purpose of reviving the benefits of the land, and the purpose of the obligation to reconstruct the land and it is forbidden to destroy It. (). Allah Almighty has made all the creatures of the Earth, including Man, animals, plants, seas, rivers and monuments, an adornment of the Earth, and has afflicted man as the finest beings of the Earth, and as all beings are harnessed to serve him, make him happy and satisfy his needs, He was afflicted by charity to these beings and preserving all the manifestations of their beauty, keeping them fit to serve him and provide the reasons for his life, The Almighty said (Indeed, We have made that which is on the earth adornment for It that We may test them [as to] which of them is best in deed) verse 7 of Surah Al-Kahf.

The Almighty also said (And the grazing livestock He has created for you; in them is warmth [692] and [numerous] benefits, and from them you eat.(6) And for you in them is [the enjoyment of] beauty when you bring them in [for the evening] and when you send them out [to pasture].) verses 5-6 of Surah Al-Nahil.

Almighty said (And lofty palm trees having fruit arranged In layers) verse 10 of Surah Qaf. It is clear from these and other Quranic texts about the availability of all the reasons for good, beauty, joy and pleasure just by looking and considering these assets, if man deliberately or unknowingly destroys It, he deprives himself of the elements of beauty in the universe and was an enemy to himself before antagonizing his environment.

1- If it is permissible to say that there is a necessity in the operation of hundreds of thousands of factories that emit their gases polluting the atmosphere in all countries of the world, and the existence of hundreds of thousands of aircraft, ships and trains that transport passengers and goods through space, seas and railways in all cities of the world and thereby cause pollution of the terrestrial environment of the globe, and

If it is permissible to apologize for the rules of necessity, the Islamic Sharia, recognizing the rules of necessity, decides as follows:

A-Preventing mischiefs is better than bringing benefits, (44) rather, the Prevention of spoilage was more important than bringing good, because prevention itself includes bringing a higher good, because what has been proven to be corrupting in all cases is presented in accordance with what has been proven to be of interest in some special cases, and because what has been proven to be corrupting is categorically prohibited and is not authorized where there is no harm in Islam. (45)

B-any act that caused corruption or paid for its benefit is terminated from it (46) as this rule indicates that every reason that leads to corruption is terminated from it legitimately, the Islamic Sharia considered the violation of the environmental balance of the land to be a corruption of it, because it is contrary to the intention of the wise Street to save oneself and money, and contrary to what the Sharia ordered to rebuild it from the benefits of the land, and revealing the aggression of man to his environment, and I have made him among the corruptions that are forbidden from committing them legitimately.

This is the view of both Islamic law and legal systems to the challenges and risks facing the natural environment at the present time, and the totality of these environmental challenges and risks are represented by:

1- Imbalance of the ecological balance of the Earth from its precise system and its own laws, which the Almighty has appreciated the best and harnessed them to serve man, as the Almighty said (and has created each thing and determined it with [precise] determination) verse 2 of Surah Al-Furqan. Almighty said (Who perfected everything which He created) verse 7 of Surah Al-Sajdah.

As a result of man's misuse of his industrial innovations, the door of pollution has been opened wide to all components of the environment and all the components of life on the surface of the Earth, which has led to what we are seeing from multiple and accelerating environmental disasters, the simplest of which is now from global warming, (47) floods, thunderstorms, hurricanes, drought, desertification and acid rain, (48) and it is not known what will come of this disaster if the pollution rates increase or remain the same, we ask God for safety.

2- Deterioration of human, animal and plant health: The effects and consequences of pollution in all its forms lead to deterioration of the health of all living organisms on the Earth's surface and endanger them, the air that every living organism breathes and enters its respiratory tract enters the cavity loaded with pollutants, and exits from it with pollutants suspended in the cavity, with the accumulation of these pollutants in the cavity by the repetition of respiration in humans and animals, and the repetition of photosynthesis in plants, every living

organism becomes infected with countless diseases, and It has no energy to endure them.

The terrestrial soil incubating the roots of plants and providing them with the nutrients necessary for their growth and maturation, when contaminated with biological, chemical, physical or radioactive pollutants, they transfer to every living organism that feeds on their grasses or on their seeds and fruits a part of the extract of these pollutants,(49) to the extent that the seed, bulb, fruit or grass obtained from contaminated food, (50) thus polluting the terrestrial soil causes serious harm to the health of humans, animals, birds and fungal organisms inside the soil and physical pollution in all its forms, noise, thermal, radiation, electromagnetic emitted from radio and television broadcasting channels and stations and from the waves of communication and telephone means of communication, affects a person, especially with serious health damage, which may reach deafness, (51) cancer or with circulatory disorders and nervous system disorders. (52)

The whole world has recently been experiencing many challenges and dangers that were not familiar before, in terms of the degree of severity, seriousness and spread, and that these challenges and dangers are multiple and increasing, and do not differentiate between one country and another or between one region and another in the world, and the danger has become common and threatening to all, the most important of these environmental challenges and risks are as follows:

- 1- Emergence of epidemics, viruses and health pandemics that threaten the entire human race.
- 2- Frequency of climatic changes and the expansion of the circle of thermal Islands.
- 3- Expansion of the cycle of storms, hurricanes, floods, droughts and forest fires in different regions of the world, at the same time as other regions are exposed to the drying up of rivers, the scarcity of rains, the encroachment of sand and the scarcity of food and Water Resources.
- 4- Melting of the Ice of the poles, rising water levels in the seas and oceans, threatening coastal cities.
- 5- Spread of many dangerous diseases that are not familiar before, especially cancer diseases, eye diseases and respiratory system.

Second requirement: Mechanisms for the protection of the natural environment from the Islamic and systemic perspectives.

The Islamic Sharia has enacted two main mechanisms (tools) to protect the natural environment, the first of which is: a legislative mechanism (tool) binding on everyone who wants to reform the land, the wise

Islamic legislator addressed humanity with a set of binding and voluntary directives, the most important of which are:

1- Prohibiting the destruction of crops and animals: Allah Almighty said, in what can be interpreted as a description of everyone who pollutes or causes pollution of the natural environment of the earth with all kinds of pollutants: (And when he goes away, he strives throughout the land to cause corruption therein and destroy crops and animals. And Allah does not like corruption.) from verse 205 of Surah Al-Baqarah.

The point is: if a person has jurisdiction over a work or an activity, he was attracted by his selfishness and tempted by his greed during his quest in the land to spoil it and destroy crops and animals and settle corruption in the land, and Allah does not like corruption.

2-Prohibition of access through permissible human activity to destruction: Allah Almighty said: (Do not throw [yourselves] with your [own] hands Into destruction [by refraining]. And do good; Indeed, Allah loves the doers of good) verse 195 of Surah Al-Baqarah.

What is meant is: it is forbidden to go too far with the permissible things to the extent of bringing them to the perdition, which was not in their imagination of the causes of perdition.

3- Prohibition of harmful effects of all kinds, warding them off before they occur as a matter of prevention, removing them after their occurrence, and preventing their exchange or meeting them with similar ones so as not to expand their scope.

As stated in the Hadith of the prophet (There is no injury nor return of injury) What is meant by this Hadeeth, as Ibn ' Abd al-Burr stated in the preface, is that no one may inflict harm on anyone, even if he has a benefit in it, and it is also not permissible for the injured person to harm those who have harmed him as a victory for himself, (53) and the harm contained in this rule is general and includes all types of harm, because Undetermined in the context of negation pervades.

- The second mechanism of Islamic law in the protection of the natural environment: Damage guarantee, this mechanism is based on the idea that the crimes of the major industrialized countries on the environment are multidimensional crimes, and one of their dimensions is the economic dimension, the pollution of the elements of the natural environment worldwide affects the poor and the poorest countries with severe economic damage, it is imperative for the major industrial countries that pollute the environment to remove them and compensate the poor countries for the damage caused by them in order to make up for the damage and eliminate the effects of pollution, the basis of this mechanism is:

- The damage caused to poor countries is material damage and can be estimated with money. (55)

- It is a real and current harm, not a potential harm.
- It is damage caused by industrial, military and research activities that the industrialized countries persist in doing for their own gains.
- That the jurists of the Islamic Sharia have formulated a number of rules of jurisprudence that implement the principle of ensuring the damage, including the following:

1- Rule: (guarantee against the aggressor) (56) this rule states that the infringement of the rights and property of others are obligatory to compensate the aggressor.

2- The guarantee is considered in the case of the stability of the crime, (57) this rule means that the harmful act, once achieved and settled on the ground, was required to compensate for the damage caused by it.

- Sharia rulings taken from the previous Fiqh rules: (58)

1- Prohibition of causing harm to others.

2- Damage must be ward off before its occurrence and lifted after its occurrence as much as possible.

3- These rules are important mechanisms in preserving the environment from the side of existence by approving them to pay the harms of pollution before it occurs, and they are also important mechanisms in preserving the environment from the side of non-existence by preventing damage to the environment, removing its effects and preventing its recurrence.

4- Validity of these rules to establish the rights of developing countries to demand industrial countries polluting the natural environment of the planet, adequate financial compensation to raise the removal of environmental damage, as well as to demand to stop or reduce emissions polluting the environment from their industrial and research facilities.

- Mechanisms of protection of the natural environment from a systemic (legal)perspective:

At this stage of highly developed human and technological development, human existence on the planet seems to be dependent on ecological balance, the reason for this is due to the excessive fondness of the major industrialized countries and their multinational and international companies to multiply profitability and plunder the primary resources and natural resources of developing countries, and excessive disruption of the global environmental balance, in terms of organizing the exploitation of primary resources, underestimating the impact of technology on the environment, and the impact of global warming on sudden and devastating climate changes, as an inevitable result of the failure of states and governments to comply with international

agreements on the permissible proportions of carbon emissions and other chemical, biological and radioactive pollutants, viruses of unknown origin and rapidly mutating identity. These environmental risks require mechanisms, policies and programs to protect the natural environment from them at the local and global levels. It should be noted that in recent decades, the UN member states have paid attention to climate change and environmental pollution, and several international conferences have been held in this context, such as the Paris climate conference, the Glasgow conference in Britain and the Sharm el-Sheikh conference in Egypt, and at these conferences, international plans and efforts were presented to combat the dangers of climate change, develop the necessary future plans for this and determine the role of industrialized countries in facing these risks.

Unfortunately, we find that countries most responsible for the destruction of the world's climate and the emissions polluting the planet's environment are the most evading participation in the payment of the financial obligations reached to compensate the countries most affected by environmental pollution, it is the most negligent and slow In working to reduce the emissions of its factories and labs of environmental pollutants and the most indifferent to the environmental disasters that led to crises and destruction that killed millions of people by disease or afflicted by hurricanes, floods, drought, hunger and illegal migration.

The protection of the natural environment in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is regulated by two types of legal systems:

First: the provisions of public international law contained in the international agreements ratified by the kingdom, which regulate the activity of states In preventing or reducing environmental pollution damage caused by oil, gas, chemical, biological and radioactive pollutants, the impact of which extends beyond the territorial borders of the state causing the pollution,(59) and the general, specialized and regional international organizations have been interested in developing their rules, and the most important of these agreements, which the kingdom has ratified and acceded to, and has adhered to its provisions and has become similar to the internal regulations issued In the country, the most Important of which are:

1. Convention for the Prevention of pollution of the seas by oil of 1962.
2. Kuwait regional agreement for cooperation in the protection of the marine environment from oil pollution.
3. Protocol for the protection of the marine environment from pollution from land-based sources.
4. Regional Convention for the conservation of the environment of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Gulf of Suez and the protocol on

regional cooperation in combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances.

5. Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and its Montreal Protocol on substances that erode the ozone layer.

6. Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which was concluded by the UN General Assembly and entered into force on 5/3/1970, which provides for the possibility of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, and not to transfer nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons manufacturing techniques to non-nuclear countries to other international agreements that the kingdom has ratified and acceded to. (60)

Second: Saudi national environmental regulations: two stages can be distinguished within the framework of these regulations:

First stage: the implementation of the General Environmental System No. m / 34 issued on 28/7/1422 Ah.

Second: the stage of work of the new environmental system no. M / 165 dated 19/11/1441 Ah.

At the first stage, five environmental protection regulations were issued In the kingdom, supplementing what the system was silent about, we deal with them briefly, as follows:

- Saudi regulations for the protection of water sources: issued by Royal Decree No. m / 34 dated 24/8/1400 ah and the system for the preservation of potable water sources was issued, and domestic and industrial uses, which do not need complex or triple desalination processes, because of the importance of the sources of this water, such as wells, rivers and lakes, in providing it.

This system has extended its protection to these sources by granting the Ministry of Agriculture and water, () all powers and competencies in establishing the rules and procedures necessary for the exploitation of these waters, regulating the ways of using them, and setting priorities for using them, and determining the quantities of water for consumers to ensure that It is not drained or leads to misuse, he also assigned the ministry a set of competencies to regulate how to exploit water sources. In a way that ensures their availability and achieves equitable distribution when water is scarce in accordance with the preferences stipulated in the third article of the law (basic human needs - watering animals- requirements for agriculture, industry, urbanization and other purposes).

Second: Saudi regulations for the protection of livestock and plants.

First: Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank System: (62)

This system was Issued pursuant to Royal Decree No. 58 dated 3/12/1382 ah and aims to provide financing programs for those engaged in agriculture, livestock breeding, poultry and fish, storage and marketing of agricultural and forest crops, land reclamation and cultivation operations and water supply operations for advanced purposes. These financing programs provide all the necessary loans and credit facilities to help develop and encourage these activities and conclusion all contracts for them. The bank's objectives and activities are not limited to providing agricultural financing to individuals only, but the scope of its objectives and activities extends to providing the necessary financing to associations, companies, bodies and organizations that operate and practice these activities for commercial purposes, and the bank's objectives are not limited to providing cash financing, as well as short - medium-and long-term in-kind financing, depending on the purpose and activity to be financed, and financing or marketing seasonal crops, raising poultry or livestock, purchasing machinery and equipment, establishing orchards, drilling or repairing wells and canals, or reclamation and cultivation of large areas of desert land. Since the existence of a financial institution specializing in financing the operations of Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry and fish breeding, forest maintenance, drilling and maintenance of wells and waterways, reclamation and cultivation of desert lands is one of the most important tools for preserving the natural environment, these activities have a positive impact on the soil, on the climate and on the provision of safe food sources for humans and animals.

2- Forest and pasture system:

This system was issued pursuant to Royal Decree No. m / 22 dated 3/5/1398 ah and aims to:

- Editing the meanings and terminology of forests, their types and natural pastures.
- Determine the competent authority to supervise forests and pastures, their responsibilities and powers.
- Identification of prohibited actions against forests and pastures and their penalties.
- The second article of the law of the Ministry of Agriculture and water defines the competent authority to supervise forests and pastures and determine its responsibilities and powers as follows:
 - Administrative and technical supervision of pastures and forests.
 - Organization of areas and operations of pasture and forest investment and conservation.
 - Identification of forest and pasture lands that are prohibited to enter or benefit from and that can be invested.

- Ways to invest pasture and forest lands and how to benefit from them.
- Preventing individuals from owning pasture and forest lands as they are generally owned by the state.
- Afforestation of forest lands that the ministry considers to have an interest in afforestation.
- Motivating individuals to afforestation of their own land by providing them with seedlings and technical and extension services free of charge
- With regard to the definition of prohibited acts against forests and pastures and their penalties, the regulations provide for:
 - Prevent cutting, uprooting or damaging any tree or shrub from public forests, burning it, transporting it or stripping it of its bark, leaves or any part thereof without obtaining the necessary license for this from the competent administrative authority.
 - Preventing the establishment of fixed installations in forest areas, and preventing deliberately starting a fire for purposes other than cooking and heating and without taking all precautions and measures to prevent fires.
 - Prevent the burning of the remains of agricultural crops or herbs in agricultural lands located inside or near forests.

Prohibition of grazing in four special areas of public forests, namely:

- 1- Wooded forests that have not been reforested for ten years.
- 2- forests where a fire took place and not ten years have passed since the date of the fire.
- 3- Invested forests with the total cutting of their trees, and fifteen years have not elapsed since they were cut down.
- 4- Places where the Ministry of Agriculture and water considers it forbidden to graze in order to maintain forests or conduct studies on vegetation cover in them.

The Saudi regulator has been keen to establish and decide the appropriate punishment for each of the advanced prohibited acts.

- Aspects of the connection of the forest and pasture system with the environment:

1- forests and green pastures are the lungs of the Earth, (62) as they, through what is known as photosynthesis, breathe carbon dioxide from the surrounding atmosphere and work to consume part of the excess of it before it ascends to the upper layers of the atmosphere and negatively affects the ozone layer, and they also work to increase the percentage of oxygen gas in the surrounding atmosphere, therefore, the destruction of forests and green pastures means very simply the

destruction of the Earth's lung, and their protection and preservation provides the terrestrial environment with natural resources that create and provide a natural balance between the two main atmospheric gases, which is what the forest and pasture system aims to achieve.

2- the objectives of the forest and pasture system for the protection of the natural environment of the kingdom are confirmed by the following:

- That forests, in the concept of Biogeography, are the property of plant, animal and fungal nature, as they are the habitat of many living organisms. It provides its citizens with all means of living, living and developing in diverse and homogeneous biological environments, separated and connected according to the laws of nature and climate, and preserving them to preserve the continued vitality of the Earth and protect it from biological contraction, rising chemical and gas flows into the atmosphere and this is exactly what the forest and pasture system is aimed at.

3- System has adopted its protection of the environment of forests and pastures on four pillars:

- Prevent all human activities aimed at cutting down or burning trees or overgrazing of grasses.
- Imposition of criminal, civil and administrative penalties on violators of its provisions.
- Targeting the systematic protection of the environment of forests and pastures, and this corresponds to a lot of criminal and administrative laws in the countries of the world. (64).
- Targeting the reforestation of the affected forest lands and the treatment of fires that break out in them.

Conclusion

Praise be to Allah, by whose good deeds, prayers, and peace are done to our Prophet Muhammad, his family, and his companions: This research was based on the idea of the need to protect the natural environment of the Tabuk region from the environmental pollution in the surrounding areas from the Arabian Gulf oil. Armed conflicts in Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, the Golan, the Gulf of Aqaba, Sinai, Somalia, Yemen, and on this basis, it has been interested in showing the geo-ecological map of the Tabuk region, the concept of the natural environment, its elements, the pollutants of each element, environmental challenges and risks, and the mechanisms of protection from the Islamic and systemic perspectives prescribed in the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom and the Saudi environmental regulations, considering the effectiveness of these mechanisms. The importance of this research is

demonstrated by the urgent need for mechanisms to protect the natural environment in order to avoid accelerated climate changes.

This research aimed through the inductive and deductive approach to achieve a number of objectives, including:

- Increasing the effectiveness of environmental protection mechanisms in proportion to the renewal and expansion of environmental risks.
- Emphasize the comprehensiveness of the concept of the environment, its expansion and not limited to the scope of the Earth's crust.
- Emphasize that human behaviors that cause environmental pollution are common behaviors among all industrially developed and non-developed countries.

Results and Recommendations:

1. That the natural environment of the Tabuk region is an integral part of the natural environment of the Arabian Peninsula, the Arabian Gulf and the Levant, and that it is affected by pollution that affects all the areas around it, although it is more susceptible to environmental pollution due to the surrounding sources of pollution from every side.

2. It is necessary to deal with the natural environment according to the proper scientific method, which is based on:

- Take advantage of its elements, stop polluting them and save on using them.
- Development of environmental awareness among the general public and their understanding of actions harmful to the environment.
- Prevent oil pollution as much as possible from the waters of the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea.
- Taking care in Environmental Protection of precautionary preventive aspects as much as taking care of therapeutic aspects.

3. Continuous activation of National Environmental Protection Systems by the following:

- Activating the role of the mosque and the media of all kinds in the development of environmental awareness among the public.
- Encouraging research and studies that are concerned with proposing the best methods for the development and preservation of the environment.
- Developing the religious discourse and giving the subject of Environmental Protection what it deserves from this discourse.

- Consolidation of Islamic religious principles and teachings to protect the environment and prevent damage to it and the responsibility of individuals for its safety in the culture of society.

4. All state agencies stand on the importance of constant readiness to face the effects of catastrophic climate changes to remove the damage as soon as it occurs for those affected by them.

5. Establishment of a public authority for the protection of the environment and the provision of all material and human resources to it, to give it the ability to immediately deal with environmental disasters, and to develop means and methods of preventing environmental hazards and correcting their damage with the latest methods of modern science.

6. Oblige the industries and crafts that pollute the environment to safely process their waste and reduce gas emissions from them.

7. Work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the warming of the planet due to their accumulation in the upper layers of the atmosphere, forming a gas that does not prevent the exit of the Earth's heat resulting from the respiration of living organisms and industrial activities to outer space, reflecting heat rays and bouncing them back to earth again, most notably from these gases carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone, fluorine gas and refrigerant gases.

8. Take serious measures to achieve climate justice by compensating the countries and regions most affected by the consequences of climate change by financing the countries most responsible for these changes for adaptation projects and mitigating the consequences of these changes, and financing the compensation of losses and damages resulting from these changes, from droughts that lead to the destruction of food sources to floods that destroy crops, livestock, facilities and people to fires that destroy both crops and animals.

9. Put an end to political, racial and war conflicts and the use of radioactive, biological and chemical weapons causing environmental pollution across political borders.

10. Freeing the atmosphere from the prison of carbon emissions, to restore the balance in its main components by activating the role of green energy, expanding the production of green hydrogen and its derivatives, and reducing the role of coal and fossil fuels in the global energy system.

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