

The Role of Communication in Environmental Law Cases

Nabirye Amina Okwir

Faculty of Business and Management Kampala International University Uganda

ABSTRACT

Environmental law is a dynamic field shaped by legal discourse, scientific debates, and public engagement. Effective communication plays a pivotal role in ensuring that environmental laws are understood, enforced, and adapted to evolving ecological and societal needs. This paper investigates how legal communication influences environmental law cases, including its role in legal frameworks, historical developments, key communication theories, stakeholder engagement, and public participation. It also examines the role of the media, challenges in legal communication, and the impact of technology in environmental litigation. Ethical considerations and international perspectives further highlight the necessity of clear, transparent, and inclusive communication in environmental legal proceedings. By addressing these aspects, this study underscores how improved legal communication can enhance environmental protection, support public trust, and facilitate fair legal outcomes.

Keywords: Environmental Law, Legal Communication, Public Participation, Stakeholder Engagement, Media Influence, Legal Jargon, Technology and Law.

INTRODUCTION

Across the developed world, legal institutions play a pivotal role in modern environmental governance, affecting resource management and pollution control. Legal frameworks structure interactions with the environment, determining resource extraction, conservation efforts, pollution control, and the distribution of benefits and burdens. This encompasses the field of legal geography, leading to critical scholarship around enforcement, rights, and justice. Importantly, various communicative practices shaped by specific discourses influence these legal processes and power relations, often overlooked in critical legal geography. Legal practice in areas such as land use disputes, toxic torts, and regulatory compliance engages with environments as fundamental subjects, including natural ecologies and public health concerns. Each legal context boasts distinct discursive fields and norms, portrayed through written judgments, oral testimonies, and various legal documents. Central to these discussions is how the environment—its agents, vulnerabilities, and functions—is represented, performed, and voiced within legal practices. This critical representation has sparked increased academic attention, drawing from diverse concerns like rhetoric, conflict, expertise, and the role of non-governmental organizations, alongside themes of narrative and materiality [1, 2].

The Importance of Communication in Legal Contexts

Good information is power for protecting your rights. However, the legal system is challenging to navigate, leading to simple inconveniences or severe misunderstandings that can intimidate individuals. Accurate information usage is essential for understanding legal situations. A cognitive communication model, based on a comprehensive understanding of communication and law, highlights the inherent risks in complex legal environments. Additionally, various interventions can enhance the safety of information exchange in these risky situations. Legal communication is complex and fraught with challenges, often due to specialized terminology. Just as heart surgery requires clear understanding, legal professionals must simplify intricate concepts into accessible language. This abstraction is crucial but not always

successful, leading to misunderstandings. Common errors include failing to translate legal jargon into plain language, rendering judgments and contracts ineffective for those outside the legal field. This issue parallels the medical field, where complicated processes can be miscommunicated [3,4].

Historical Overview of Environmental Law

For some, environmental law emerged in the 1960s amid pollution crises. For others, it stemmed from recent legislation. Understanding contemporary environmental law necessitates grasping its historical development. Despite strong support for environmental protection and statutory law, conflicts over environmental law persist. Advocacy and public awareness play significant roles in reforming laws and institutions. A long perspective on environmentalism highlights collective values shaping human-nature interactions. Historical insights can enhance legal communication, inform the public, improve enforcement, and strengthen accountability. The need for effective communication was evident during the first federal pollution law, a product of a broader conservation movement. Debates on law drafting revealed tensions among committee members, with concerns over empowering unelected officials. In recent decades, litigation has been crucial for citizens seeking environmental goals, reflecting public opinion, and evolving societal values. Initially, courts favored prohibitive relief, but as public attitudes shifted following major disasters, enforcement of laws like the Mud and Garbage Act increased significantly [5, 6].

Key Communication Theories Relevant to Law

The purpose of this paper is to give an overview of communication theories that are critical for understanding communication in legal contexts and what those theories imply concerning law communication. For instance, highlighting effective communication strategies that bear on the theme of law or are drawn within the context of the law. Theories reviewed here include: agenda-setting; framing; social construction; narrative, story/narration, storytelling; and theories of law and public consciousness. In addition, there are also communication theories and strategies that are not unique to a discussion about law or are not illustrated in connection with law, but are included here because they have relevant implications on changing legal conditions. One of the implications of agenda-setting theory is that it can be applied to any set of entities setting the agenda. Although scholarly studies have largely focused on the media, the enactment of law is a form of setting the agenda: laws dictate what issues must be considered and addressed by government entities. Thus, in considering matters of law and legal communication, agenda-setting is also implicated. An attorney schedules a time to meet with a client. The priority of the meeting is an important agenda item for both attorney and client; they will work on that matter before addressing other, less important, matters. Like agenda-setting, framing is an important theoretical approach in scholarship investigating law and legal communication. Theories of framing emergent and such a conceptualization can encompass a variety of perspectives. The discussion of framing here follows Entman's proposed intertwining of agenda setting and framing. Given the considerable interaction between law and culture and that laws are communicative entities that signify powerful social meanings and messages, a cultural approach to law may be particularly fruitful. Importantly, social constructionist debates are relevant in ongoing discussions of public policy, law, and regulation. Legally-driven constructions and framings illustrate the interpenetration of law and public policy; competing constructions may be more effective being leveraged within or without law. Further, the eventual construction, maintenance, and dissemination of a "legal" construction entails and affords distinct commonalities with the law – such as the significant use of very particular linguistic, discursive, cultural, and institutional tools. Narrative, too, plays an important role in the practice of law – those within the legal sphere and those affected by it. Arguably, however, the role of narrative in the law is more profound. Moreover, important is the dominant manner in which disputes are resolved – through narratives told and concepts conveyed in and through "stories." It is the crafting and telling of stories – the deconstruction and reconstruction of narratives – that legal practitioners skillfully employ. For many, the law is what they see depicted on television or movies – narratives: "People are used to thinking about court in terms of Perry Mason" – "[b]ad lawyers make as many ignorant recommendations as starry-eyed clients" [7, 8].

Stakeholder Communication in Environmental Cases

This research focuses on stakeholder communication in the context of environmental law cases. Environmental disputes often involve complex questions regarding law and science. In addition to legal problems, a big part of these questions is of a scientific, economic, and technical nature, which requires a certain expertise. There is almost always a controversy on the scientific aspects related to the environmental impacts of a project or a certain course of action. Thus, active involvement and

communication among those who possess the necessary pieces of knowledge is considered vital. Moreover, environmental issues are typically of high public interest. Making a decision means choosing an option between different alternatives. All alternative courses of action would be associated with negative consequences, which would not have happened if another action was taken. Hence, this would generate discontent among a number of the stakeholders. Both the companies or the economic activities, which might be affected, and the public are affected by the environment. Furthermore, any development project is an overall socially beneficial activity offering both costs and benefits. This means that even if some of the stakeholders might gain, there are going to be some stakeholders that might lose. In such a controversial context, one cannot talk about justice or fairness *ex ante*. However, it is imperative to talk about fairness and due process. Fairness implies transparency and equal treatment of all sides. This might force either the authority to change its decision or to go to court. It's better to anticipate these problems and set up communication channels as soon as possible, especially with those proposing an alternative solution. For all these reasons, conflict resolution should be developed through dialogue and agreement. Communication might, hence, play an important role in this process, whether it is for making alliances or to convince stakeholders of a given position [9,10].

Public Participation and Environmental Decision-Making

The need for public participation in environmental decision-making is highlighted in various legal frameworks internationally and locally. This participation enhances the legitimacy and quality of decisions, contributing to sustainability by engaging all affected parties—humans, animals, and plants. Policies accounting for all life forms are more sustainable for future generations. Mechanisms for public input include written comments and hearings, with literature discussing best practices in energy, waste management, and agriculture, alongside the Aarhus Convention. Communication strategies are vital for facilitating participatory dialogue, with increasing scholarly focus on the relationship between communication and public involvement for effective democracy. Animal advocacy, though often marginalized, has sparked public involvement in environmental law, stressing that the stakes for non-human life are as critical as those for humans. A Romanian minister's decision in June 200 to protect wildlife evoked public protests, framing animal life defense as essential for human survival, underscoring interconnectedness among life forms. Nonetheless, achieving positive outcomes is rare, with marginalized humans facing challenges in anthropocentric-dominated environmental decision-making. Non-anthropocentric approaches could better represent all life interests, yet obstacles like lack of awareness and limited legal access remain. This discussion explores overcoming these barriers and emphasizes the importance of animal perspectives in promoting participatory justice in environmental law. Effective public involvement in health, sustainability, and animal rights cases can generate fair outcomes that benefit all life forms [9, 11].

The Role of Media in Environmental Law

The earth faces an increasing number of environmental law cases related to pollution, deforestation, and global warming, influencing public practices and creating new legal relationships. However, China has yet to officially acknowledge these relationships, and research has been lacking. This paper examines the significant 2013 Air Quality lawsuit, highlighting activist participation and the role of media in shaping public awareness. It focuses on four cases in Shenzhen and Panyu, Guangdong, using theoretical grounding and field examples to explore the participation effects and limitations of activists. A crucial finding reveals the litigation system's dependency on administrative enforcement, suggesting that public exposure enhances judicial pressure for rational outcomes. However, media attention is often short-lived, and activists face barriers to understanding lawsuit mechanisms. Overall, the study provides a unique perspective for comprehensive environmental analysis. Air pollution is a critical issue in developing Asian countries like India and China, exacerbated by rapid industrialization. Deterioration in air quality poses severe socio-economic and health risks. This article examines the exposure to pollutants such as PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, and NO₂ in industrial suburban regions based on data collected from six monitoring stations using various analytical methods. Findings indicate significant risk levels for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, with variations among pollutants. It advocates for policy interventions and regulatory actions to manage worsening air quality. Notably, many environmental disputes remain unnoticed, typically highlighted through media or public protests. However, the media can misrepresent issues, complicating fair resolutions. Lawyers play a crucial role in ensuring equitable presentation of environmental disputes, addressing public interest advocacy gaps. Political diversity often sidelines judiciary involvement in environmental matters, necessitating public discourse to advance ecological integrity. Thus, the interplay

of limited or flawed judicial responses can foster an environment where activism for ecological justice thrives publicly [12, 13].

Case Studies of Effective Communication

No matter how hopeful members of one side feel about winning a certain environmental law case, the best (if not only) public relations strategy thought appropriate involves “no comment.” This closer look at the legal context of environmentally protective efforts reveals the practical realities environmental advocacy groups face in widely ranging environmental law cases. No matter the legal arguments in some cases, it is procedurally much harder to win them. In the meantime, environmental advocacy groups feel the doom and gloom from the inability to communicate about such information, as each development (and each lack of information about those developments) is perceived by the advocacy group to be a slamming of an enormous door. Since they are viewed outside their legal context, sides to the cases that might look like “losers” look bad. Therefore, silence perpetuates negative public relation outcomes. A narrow analysis focusing on the legal context would miss the broader issue of what can be done in such polarized situations until a final court ruling, if any. There is a surprisingly large variety of communications strategies that can be taken under the silence to maintain credibility and donor base support while still building a good reputation with a broad public. In theory, narrowing the focus is proposed to hopefully catch those with similar cases who find themselves in the silence, aiding in creating a plan of action during the silence. Effective communication is a core component of most successful environmental law initiatives. Though environmental law is separated into federal law, state law, and local ordinance, viable environmental protective claims may be found in any level of law [14, 15].

Challenges In Communication Within Environmental Law

There are numerous communication challenges in environmental law. Legal fields are replete with jargon that goes unexplained to the public. This linguistic difference only makes an already complex subject more difficult to discuss. Thus, public communication must work to simplify these overly complex terminologies when engaging outsiders in the legal process. Furthermore, a fourth of Americans have a competency of reading below an eighth-grade level, making traditional legal texts even more unwieldy. Legal practitioners can work to make legal text more user-friendly to make these essential texts more widely understood. The intricacies of environmental law are already difficult to untangle on their own. Misunderstood or misrepresented information only makes disentangling these complexities more difficult. It is of particular concern, then, that current environmental science topics are often poorly understood by the public and media. This builds a momentum of misinformation circulating public spaces that is especially stubborn to dispel in the legal framework. It follows that building public understanding of environmental issues is an ideal and necessary time investment that is active, ongoing, and grounded in credible ecological science and expertise. As is widely understood in general communication studies, when different stakeholders do not understand what is being discussed, communication is impeded. This is especially troublesome when one of the parties not understanding what is being discussed is the public. This lack of understanding can also extend into disbelief of more accurate ecologically-influenced conclusions. Special interest groups take advantage of this confusion by producing and heavily disseminating misinformation and disinformation. This makes it essential that legal professionals prioritize strong, clear, and transparent ways of communicating to the public and stakeholders about environmental legal proceedings, or else those proceedings risk breakdowns in communication that may lead to or exacerbate polarization, public misinformation, and public disengagement [16, 17].

The Impact of Technology on Communication in Law

The transformative effect of technology on the legal field is particularly evident in digital technology. Digital information, composed of zeros and ones, forms the backbone of networks, social media, and various tools used in communication. This paper examines how digital communication technology influences information dissemination in environmental law, including an overview of new technologies and their implications for legal communication practices. Text is central to environmental conflicts, encapsulated in newspapers, pamphlets, reports, and online platforms, facilitating discourse on earth rights issues such as land degradation, water pollution, and animal welfare. Text's strengths include its ability to travel long distances quickly, to be reproduced widely, and to be accessed anytime, capabilities enhanced by digital progress. Technologies like news bulletins, SMS alerts, and various online platforms showcase the rapid distribution of information. Environmental text is now accessible globally through websites, podcasts, and blogs, available around the clock. In legal communications, professionals utilize various means to ensure effectiveness, often employing sophisticated search methods beyond the capabilities of defendants and their legal representation. Law enforcement agencies are continuously

enhancing their tools to investigate crimes effectively, developing a competitive edge over offenders by understanding their methods. In developed nations, this creates a technological arms race focused on subverting devices used in crime. Even though both offenders and investigators may use similar tools, their contexts differ, leading to varied investigative processes. The landscape of violent crime and terrorism complicates this further, as the tools used by attackers and those who counteract them are not always interchangeable. The methods to combat such challenges in the legal system tend to be both aggressive and invasive, highlighting the ongoing struggle between law enforcement and criminal endeavors [18, 19].

Ethical Considerations in Legal Communication

The practice of law fundamentally revolves around communication, whether trial lawyers engaging jurors or transactional lawyers drafting contracts. Environmental law professionals play a crucial role, given the complexity of technical information involved, the expectation of full disclosure, and the tense relationships with engineers and scientists. Legal practitioners must ethically navigate communications with regulators, especially in contentious situations like permitting battles. An informed approach emphasizes honesty and collaboration with regulators to foster better outcomes. However, concerns about revealing too much information led clients to be overly cautious, complicating the sharing of valuable engineering and scientific insights. As a result, careful legal review is essential for external communications. The challenge lies in how environmentally responsible and ethically sound engineers can convey information without over-cautiousness. Additionally, the legal process mandates responsible information use, balancing the client's need to leverage information asymmetry against the duty to disclose relevant facts to the court. Missteps in this regard can trigger tort actions or environmental justice claims, increasing scrutiny from authorities about the appropriate use of information obtained responsibly [20,21].

International Perspectives on Environmental Communication

This paper provides an overview of international perspectives on environmental communication practices, highlighting cultural factors that influence effective communication and stakeholder engagement. Environmental communication bridges the gap between people and nature, extending beyond institutions, NGOs, and companies involved in campaigns on biodiversity, climate change, and pollution. Daily communication among communities, investors, and stakeholders regarding environmental regulations is vital for conflict resolution and building sustainable relationships. Cultural attitudes shape the perception of environmental issues and responses. Based on a Marshallian approach, countries can be placed on a continuum reflecting varying Western and non-Western cultural views of nature. In French and Tunisian contexts, a "utilitarian" relationship with nature promotes resource exploitation, evidenced by France's historical land-grabbing and Tunisia's arable land leasing to European farmers. Additionally, the 1970s environmentalist movement in France arose from soil and water contamination issues, leading to EU environmental safeguards [22,23].

The Future of Communication in Environmental Law

There is growing interest in the role of communication in environmental law cases. This text examines major theoretical and methodological questions in this field of research. It discusses the most relevant emerging trends, opportunities, and challenges in the intersection of environmental law, science, and strategic litigation. It also gives an overview of the different sections in this Special Issue focusing on the European and US contexts. This Special Issue explores the intricate connections between communication practices, law enforcement, and access to justice, with a particular focus on environmental and climate issues. The special issue contributes to the literature on environmental democracy in the context of EU and US law by examining transparency of administrative proceedings, access to information, and access to justice in environmental matters, analyzed from a distinctly communicative perspective. This commentary reflects on the legislative successes and communication challenges following the National Emergency Regarding Biodiversity. Recommendations for future strategic litigation efforts include consideration of social and institutional contexts, partnerships with established social movements, and clear communication in the face of complex scientific claims. This short piece reflects on the implications of that comment, as well as the ongoing communication challenges imposed by the proliferation and intentional dissemination of misinformation and by rapid changes in modes of information dissemination. To remain effective in their efforts to engage communities on legal issues affecting the environment, advocates must develop proactive approaches to communication and community engagement. These challenges create opportunities for innovative communication practices and collaborations between environmental advocacy organisations and scientists. Efforts to raise knowledge and awareness must be

multi-directional, however, and legal professionals also must continue to educate themselves concerning new scientific developments and advances in, for example, the use of telemetry, as well as in the unanticipated cascade of implications these novel technologies may have for future conflicts over the protection of natural resources. There is therefore both a need and an opportunity for increased research attention to the interplay between the expanding field of environmental communication and how environmental protection might be enhanced through the strategic use of new communication technologies and media, advocating for changes in practice and the removal or mitigation of certain communication-based obstacles to environmental care [24, 25].

Training and Resources for Effective Communication

Legal practitioners have an essential role to play in taking forward environmental law. They are crucial enforcers of the law, bringing potential breaches to the attention of the courts and applying the law to disputes between other parties. As a result, lawyers working on a variety of cases require strong communication skills, not only in presenting strong cases inside courtrooms but also in engaging with clients, conducting negotiations, and drafting legal documents. It is widely acknowledged that these skills are not uniformly present within the community of legal practitioners dealing with environmental law. Furthermore, the nature of these challenges changes as lawyers move from domestic to international practice, as they grapple with new legal issues, and as the interstate dispute resolution landscape evolves. There is a range of dedicated educational resources and training opportunities that could be further developed to help the relevant community become stronger and more effective communicators. Many of these revolve around improving knowledge of the institutions, processes, and substantive issues relevant to environmental law. Several educational and training opportunities are targeted more directly at the knowing and doing aspects of communication in the relevant legal community. These can include workshops on representing clients effectively, a topic that may differ in important ways between domestic environmental law cases and international environmental law cases, where an overwhelming disparity of resources between developed and developing countries will often translate into power disparities. A stronger emphasis on local initiatives led by bar associations or NGOs, specifically designed to equip practitioners with relevant skills, will be most welcoming. The involvement of legal professionals in international environmental law in workshops or courses together with professionals in adjacent fields, where the common aim is improved understanding of the other's field, can be very useful. All to build a community of collaborative learning practice. There are many best practice guidelines available concerning effective communication or engagement. These can range from very general to very specific [26, 27].

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in advancing environmental law and the communication that underpins it. NGOs often operate as independent entities with the capacity to influence environmental law, undertaking vital engagement on a range of issues. Governments, corporations, and other sectors typically have full-time legal representation, making it challenging for interested parties to engage in a legal strategy to promote or enforce the law. NGOs provide an invaluable service in this respect. Mobilizing lawyers, resources, and capacity, NGOs use their significant communication powers in conjunction with legal expertise to take on strategic environmental cases, as well as engage in public interest environmental law. The international arena is a prime example of this need due to the complexity of international law and legal systems, as well as a distinct lack of transparency within legal processes. Packed with acronyms, technical jargon, and complex disputes, the level of interaction and learning between legal systems and the wider community is insufficient, particularly for local communities with little or no understanding of legal systems. NGOs bring the legal 'outside' world in, breaking down complexities into more understandable communications through community workshops and legal awareness campaigns. In countries where the legal system is not transparent or is corrupt, NGOs can also act as watchdogs, increasing accountability and verification of legal policy and processes. Although there are diverse ways in which NGOs operate within environmental law communication, it is common across NGOs to focus on advocacy, public awareness raising, and stakeholder engagement. Several strategies employed to influence legal policy and practice are discussed, followed by an analysis of some of the successful campaigns and initiatives NGOs have implemented as a vehicles for change. Finally, the challenges to these efforts are examined with some possible ways to surmount these. Collaboration between NGOs, as well as with other sectors, is emphasized as a necessity for the effective communication of environmental law, given the interconnected nature of environmental issues and the varying expertise and resources required to address these [28, 29].

CONCLUSION

Communication serves as the backbone of environmental law, influencing how legal principles are applied, interpreted, and enforced. Effective communication between legal professionals, policymakers, scientists, stakeholders, and the public is essential for fostering legal transparency and public trust in environmental decision-making. Challenges such as legal jargon, misinformation, and stakeholder conflicts can be mitigated through strategic communication approaches, including agenda-setting, framing, and digital innovations. Furthermore, ethical considerations and international perspectives reveal the diverse ways communication shapes environmental governance worldwide. As environmental challenges continue to escalate, strengthening legal communication will be critical in advancing sustainability, justice, and regulatory effectiveness in environmental law cases.

REFERENCES

1. Quayson M, Bai C, Mahmoudi A, Hu W, Chen W, Omoruyi O. Designing a decision support tool for integrating ESG into the natural resource extraction industry for sustainable development using the ordinal priority approach. *Resources Policy*. 2023 Aug 1;85:103988. [\[HTML\]](#)
2. Jiang Y, Ni H, Ni Y, Guo X. Assessing environmental, social, and governance performance and natural resource management policies in China's dual carbon era for a green economy. *Resources Policy*. 2023 Aug 1;85:104050.
3. Wszalek JA. Cognitive communication and the law: A model for systemic risks and systemic interventions. *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*. 2021 Jan;8(1):lsab005.
4. Dwivedi YK, Kshetri N, Hughes L, Slade EL, Jeyaraj A, Kar AK, Baabdullah AM, Koohang A, Raghavan V, Ahuja M, Albanna H. Opinion Paper: "So what if ChatGPT wrote it?" Multidisciplinary perspectives on opportunities, challenges and implications of generative conversational AI for research, practice and policy. *International journal of information management*. 2023 Aug 1;71:102642. [sciencedirect.com](#)
5. Ismail IH, Khatib SF, Abbas AF, Khan MN, Sulimany HG, Bazhair AH. Crisis and environmental governance decisions amidst the COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons from European countries. *Heliyon*. 2024 Feb 29;10(4). [cell.com](#)
6. CICC Research, CICC Global Institute xinran.liu@cicc.com.cn. Global Industry Chains Amid Green Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges. The Reshaping of China's Industry Chains. 2024 Apr 28:95-113. [springer.com](#)
7. Orphan CM, Laderman S, Gildersleeve RE. Advocates or honest information brokers? Examining the higher education public policy agenda-setting processes of intermediary organizations. *The Review of Higher Education*. 2021;44(3):325-55. [\[HTML\]](#)
8. Dudek CM. The EU's Combating Antisemitism Policy: Agenda Setting and the Making of a 'European Polity'. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*. 2024 May;62(3):671-87.
9. Mohammad N. Need to implement the environmental communication mechanisms for sustainable development: A case study. *African Journal of Business Management*. 2011 Dec 30;5(35):13352-8.
10. van Hoof M, Chinchilla K, Härmark L, Matos C, Inácio P, van Hunsel F. Factors contributing to best practices for patient involvement in pharmacovigilance in Europe: a stakeholder analysis. *Drug Safety*. 2022 Oct;45(10):1083-98. [springer.com](#)
11. Gauna E. The environmental justice misfit: Public participation and the paradigm paradox. *Stan. Env'tl. LJ*. 1998;17:3.
12. Zhang X, Han L, Wei H, Tan X, Zhou W, Li W, Qian Y. Linking urbanization and air quality together: A review and a perspective on the future sustainable urban development. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 2022 Apr 20;346:130988. [\[HTML\]](#)
13. Nansai K, Tohno S, Chatani S, Kanemoto K, Kagawa S, Kondo Y, Takayanagi W, Lenzen M. Consumption in the G20 nations causes particulate air pollution resulting in two million premature deaths annually. *Nature communications*. 2021 Nov 2;12(1):6286. [nature.com](#)
14. Bodansky D. Customary (and not so customary) international environmental law. *Ind. J. Global Legal Stud.*. 1995;3:105.
15. Plater ZJ. From the beginning, a fundamental shift of paradigms: A theory and short history of environmental law. *Loy. LAL Rev.*. 1993;27:981.
16. WARUWU P, LAOLI A, HAREFA T, DAELI H. INCREASING THE STUDENTS'ABILITY IN WRITING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT BY USING PICTURE STRATEGY AT THE

- EIGHTH GRADE OF SMP NEGERI 1 GIDO. EDUCATIONAL: Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan & Pengajaran. 2024 Dec 4;4(4):292-304. jurnalp4i.com
17. Saraswati NK, Dambayana PE, Pratiwi NP. An analysis of students' reading comprehension difficulties of eighth grade students at SMP Negeri 4 Tegalalang. *Jurnal IKA*. 2021 Mar 31;19(1):34-45.
 18. Simon M, Slay J. Investigating modern communication technologies: the effect of internet-based communication technologies on the investigation process. *Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law*. 2011;6(4):4.
 19. Hazelwood KJ. Technology and Client Communications: Preparing Law Students and New Lawyers to Make Choices That Comply with the Ethical Duties of Confidentiality, Competence, and Communication. *Miss. LJ*. 2014;83:245.
 20. Hubertz EJ. Public, Interest, Professional Bargains: Ethical Conflicts between Lawyers and Professional Engineers. *Wash. UJL & Pol'y*. 2009;31:83.
 21. Prasad Agrawal K. Towards adoption of generative AI in organizational settings. *Journal of Computer Information Systems*. 2024 Sep 2;64(5):636-51.
 22. Davis L, Fähnrich B, Nepote AC, Riedlinger M, Trench B. Environmental communication and science communication—conversations, connections and collaborations. *Environmental Communication*. 2018 May 19;12(4):431-7.
 23. Huang L, Guo Z, Deng B, Wang B. Unlocking the relationship between environmentally specific transformational leadership and employees' green behaviour: A cultural self-representation perspective. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 2023 Jan 1;382:134857.
 24. Hao Y, Guo Y, Wu H. The role of information and communication technology on green total factor energy efficiency: does environmental regulation work?. *Business Strategy and the Environment*. 2022 Jan;31(1):403-24.
 25. Karwowski M, Raulinajtys-Grzybek M. The application of corporate social responsibility (CSR) actions for mitigation of environmental, social, corporate governance (ESG) and reputational risk in integrated reports. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*. 2021 Jul;28(4):1270-84. [\[HTML\]](#)
 26. Barton AM. Teaching Lawyers to Think Like Leaders: The Next Big Shift in Legal Education. *Baylor L. Rev.*. 2021;73:115.
 27. Wesche P. Rights of nature in practice: A case study on the impacts of the Colombian Atrato River decision. *Journal of Environmental Law*. 2021 Nov 1;33(3):531-55.
 28. McCormick J. The role of environmental NGOs in international regimes. In *The global environment 2023* Apr 14 (pp. 52-71). Routledge.
 29. Burksiene V, Dvorak J. E-Communication of ENGO's for Measurable Improvements for Sustainability. *Administrative Sciences*. 2022 Jun 13;12(2):70.

CITE AS: Nabirye Amina Okwir (2025). The Role of Communication in Environmental Law Cases. NEWPORT INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT ISSUES IN ARTS AND MANAGEMENT 6(1):148-155
<https://doi.org/10.59298/NIJCIAM/2025/6.1.148155>