

The Role Of Cooperation With International Organizations In Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract. *At the current stage of human development, global problems have emerged that cover the spheres of social, economic and political life, and their attitudes to environmental problems are revealing. Ecological problems around the world have surfaced in recent years and has been paralleled by rapid growth of poverty, population, urbanization in less developed countries, and resulted in broadening mutually dependent international relationships. This article outlines the issues of cooperation of Uzbekistan with international organizations in ensuring environmental sustainability. A legal basis of ecological threat is analyzed from social – philosophical view.*

Keywords: *religious, cooperation, environment, water resources, climate*

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, humankind has faced global environmental challenges in the history of civilization. Since the middle of the twentieth century, the intensive economic activity on the Earth, regardless of the possibilities of nature, has created a deplorable ecological situation. Rapid deforestation is leading to the extinction of some plant and animal species as a result of the depletion of agricultural land. Other environmental problems include atmospheric pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, poor soil quality and erosion, increased toxicity in the biosphere, and inadequate distribution of water resources. Thus, "the problem of environmental security has already gone beyond the national and regional framework and become a common problem of humanity [1]. It is difficult to solve such global environmental problems with the efforts of some countries. Therefore, interstate cooperation is important in this process.

Scientists relate the rapid development of environmental security to the process of globalization. Indeed, globalization rises to a new qualitative level of internationalism, which encompasses all aspects of modern society: socio-economic, political-cultural, religious and moral relations. In the process of globalization, the development of world production, increasing the use of

natural resources, in particular, the internationalization of socio-political relations, including the development of foreign trade, financial ties, integration in various fields, the establishment of new forms of interstate relations are some of the important factors of environmental security.

Militarization, war and armed conflict are part of the current scene in international relations and wreak serious damage to the environment, often to a point beyond repair. It was opportune, therefore, that the UN Commission on International Law in 2013 included Protection of the Environment in Relation to Armed Conflict among the headings of its work programme [2].

2. METHODS

Russian scientist A.V. Torkunov connects the cause of environmental problems with the rapid growth of production and demographic processes. He writes that at the beginning of the XXI century, the level of industrial production has increased 7 times, the population of the planet has increased 2.5 times compared to 1950, and in 2050 the population will increase 2.5 times. While the growing population will need to increase energy and food production by 50 percent and fresh water by 30 percent by 2030, by 2050 this figure will reach 70 percent [3]. According to the United Nations, international trade in 1984 amounted to 3.8 trillion dollars, and in 1993 it was 11.4 trillion, and in 2000 it equaled to 14 trillion respectively. This is 1,000 times more than in the 19th century [4]. To date, these figures have increased 2-2.5 times.

In ensuring environmental security, Uzbekistan carries out international cooperation taking into account the perspectives of population growth, rapid economic development, the rise of interstate socio-economic and trade relations to a new level as well as forecasting environmental problems.

The Principles of Cooperation with International Organizations in Ensuring Environmental Security were formally enshrined in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro Declaration, which states that "full and equal rights of states in relations with different countries and nations, respect for the integrity, independence and sovereignty of territories, non-interference in each other's internal affairs are the general principles of social development and the basic principle of environmental security"[5]. The principles set out in the Declaration require close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, political, environmental, scientific and cultural spheres of all countries.

In the implementation of national and environmental security policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention is paid to several directions: firstly, to follow the international path in solving global environmental problems, active participation of Uzbekistan in its national and environmental security programs in international law, conventions, standards and documents; secondly, the

national and environmental security policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of nature protection is implemented in cooperation with other countries and international organizations. Uzbekistan took part in several conventions, including Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1993), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (1993), the Convention to Combat Desertification (1995), and the Conventions for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The ideas and recommendations put forward in the above conventions on the protection of the environment and human health have been brought into line with international standards in the formulation of laws and measures to improve the environmental situation in Uzbekistan.

3. RESULTS.

In 2001, the United States' Environmental Review noted that the region had experienced a number of serious environmental crises due to environmental neglect and negative environmental policies. In particular, large-scale use of chemicals in cotton growing in Uzbekistan, inefficient irrigation and inadequate drainage systems have led to contaminated and large amounts of salt water leaking back into the soil. As a result, more contaminants fell into the fresh water. About 50 percent of all irrigated land was classified as saline, with about 5 percent of irrigated land being highly saline.

Since 2001, Uzbekistan has adopted new environmental legislation and made changes and additions to existing ones. The purpose was to establish the implementation of key regulatory documents, to consider previously neglected issues and to ensure that the legislation is in line with relevant international laws and standards [6].

The State Committee for Nature Protection, in accordance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, the Copenhagen Agreement (CC-15) International Conference, in particular the second Kyoto Protocol on the UNO Climate Change Convention in 2015 set out key principles to prevent climate change by 2020. At the convention, representatives of 195 countries adopted a new UNO climate agreement, which must be followed by all. The agreement sets out greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and measures to prevent climate change.

Uzbekistan has been a party to the Framework Convention on Climate Change since 1993. The convention was signed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. Another international instrument on climate change is the Kyoto Protocol, which Uzbekistan has been acceding to since 1999[7].

Each state in the Central Asian region is shaping its national environmental policy and measures in accordance with the obligations set out in the Kyoto

Protocol, based on the conditions and capabilities of the country. In the national environmental policy of each country, the main directions of practical activities of nature conservation for the next generation are reflected in the state programs on environmental protection.

Active participation in the above-mentioned international conventions and projects will be the basis for ensuring environmental safety. However, as Felix Müller rightly points out, the main factors in increasing environmental security are population growth, unequal use of natural resources, and declining quantitative and qualitative resources[8].

The main task of the United Nations in this process, which is effectively working to strengthen peace and cooperation on earth, to ensure environmental security and sustainable development, is to find a solution to these problems by uniting progressive forces. Encouraging the countries of the world to dialogue, cooperation and solidarity, to unite their forces and capabilities in a creative way, that is, to address the most pressing issues, including environmental issues in international cooperation, is reflected in the Millennium Development Goals adopted by this organization.

The Rio Conference and UNGASS were followed by a number of international conferences, by the growth of a complex treaty system, and by the adoption at all levels (international, regional, national and local) of various types of acts, both legal and political, concerning the protection of the environment and sustainable development. It seems sufficient here to recall the Millennium Declaration (2000), the World Summit on Sustainable Development - WSSD (Johannesburg 2002), and the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development-UNCSD, known as Rio+20)[9].

Naturally, in order to achieve the goals set out in the Millennium Development Goals, it is important to first analyze the problems and determine the role and share of developed and developing countries in their solution.

4. DISCUSSION.

Improving cooperation with other countries in the environmental activities of Central Asian countries, taking into account in their national and international environmental policy, first of all, the interests of their countries and the countries of the world community; secondly, it creates opportunities considering environmental interests at the regional and global levels. International coordination of the national program of environmental protection is not limited to the activities organized in the program of individual states, but common goals are achieved through close social, economic and political relations between the countries of the world.

Uzbekistan participates in international organizations cooperating with the world community in the field of environmental policy. “Currently, the process of internationalization of environmental policy covers more and more countries around the world, regardless of their geographical location, level of economic development, ethnic systems. However, for objective and subjective reasons, some countries have different levels of environmental development (i.e., technical, technological and intellectual backwardness) that hinder their cooperation [10].

The fact that Uzbekistan, as an independent state, pursues its domestic and foreign policies on the basis of democratic principles, actively participates in the implementation of vital programs promoted by the UN, shows that our country is not excluded from the world socio-economic processes.

A number of tasks to implement a set of measures aimed at improving the ecological and socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea region, living conditions, timely and effective implementation of investment projects to mitigate the consequences of environmental disaster in the Aral Sea have been set in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Program of Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021"[11]. The historical significance of this decision is that it covers all the problems in the Aral Sea region. These complex measures are launching a new stage in improving the living standards of the population of the region in all respects including, socio-economic, spiritual and cultural spheres. In January, 2021 a delegation of the Kazakh Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources visited Uzbekistan to study their experience in combating desertification of the Aral Sea. Uzbekistan's recent accomplishment includes successfully planting and growing saxaul (type of desert tree) on the bottom of the Aral Sea. The Uzbek efforts resulted in trees taking roots over 1.2 million hectares of the sandy territory [12].

Ensuring environmental security in Uzbekistan in cooperation with international organizations is reflected in the following: firstly, the documents, decisions and measures are the main direction of environmental security in Uzbekistan and in international relations at present; secondly, in the essence of international environmental policy, the world community is focused on concluding multilateral agreements aimed at uniting the efforts of countries around the world in solving environmental problems; thirdly, the convergence of ecological interests of the Central Asian states, the common geographical area, the similarity of the ecological situation in all determine the direction based not only on the ecological needs of the peoples living there, but also on the interests of economic cooperation. At the same time, respect for the independence and sovereignty of these countries is taken as a basis, taking into account the national environmental interests of each country in the region; fourth,

cooperation with international organizations to ensure environmental security in our country, the Rio de Janeiro (1992), Johannesburg (2002) Kyoto Protocol Conference (2015) and the Declaration of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and is carried out on the basis of the “The State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region 2017-2021”.

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