


The Position And Role Of International Organizations In The Formation And Development Of International Ecological Law

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Abstract: This article analyzes the place and role of international organizations in the process of formation and development of international environmental law. Within the framework of the study, the activities of international organizations such as the UN, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, and UNIDO in the development and implementation of environmental regulatory legal acts were studied. The article examines the political, economic, and legal factors influencing the development of international environmental law, highlighting the problems of balancing national sovereignty and international cooperation. The research results show that international organizations serve as a leading tool in ensuring environmental sustainability, but new innovative approaches and mechanisms for effective cooperation need to be developed. The article confirms the importance of international organizations in improving and implementing international environmental law and provides recommendations for future directions. **Key words:** International environmental law, UN, UNEP, UNESCO, IUCN, World Health Organization, FAO, environmental protection, sustainable development, environmental monitoring, biosphere reserves, natural resources, Red Book, environmental education, international cooperation, environmental policy, environmental legislation, environmental control.

ENTRANCE

In the modern world, environmental problems, due to their global nature and complexity, have become one of the most serious threats to humanity. Climate change, the limitation of natural resources, environmental pollution, and the reduction of biodiversity represent a common threat not only to national states, but also to all of humanity. These problems go beyond national borders and require unified international approaches, as well as a solid legal framework and effective mechanisms.

International environmental law is a legal system that regulates complex global problems and is aimed at improving the living conditions of future generations. But for the sustainable development and effective implementation of this legal system, the role of international organizations is invaluable. Organizations such as the United Nations, its Environment Programme (UNEP), UNESCO, FAO, and UNIDO play a leading role not only in the creation of environmental standards but also in overcoming numerous political,

economic, and cultural challenges within the borders of national sovereignty.

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the complex, multifaceted role of international organizations in the process of formation and development of international environmental law. The study highlights the innovative approaches, strategic initiatives, and importance of cooperation at the national and regional levels of these organizations in ensuring environmental sustainability. Thus, the article clearly and scientifically demonstrates the role and capabilities of international organizations in solving modern environmental problems and creates a conceptual foundation for new directions in the field of environmental law in the future.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

International environmental law is a system of legal norms regulating interstate relations and aimed at environmental protection. As noted by the renowned lawyer and ecologist O.S. Kolbasov, environmental protection, as in all areas of international law, should be reflected in treaties, conventions, and agreements. These normative and supporting documents complement, develop, and further strengthen agreements of global significance.

In legal literature, sources of international legal protection of the environment are divided into two groups. Firstly, international conventions, agreements and treaties; secondly, resolutions, declarations, and charters of the UN General Assembly. UN General Assembly resolutions play a central role in the international legal protection of the environment, as they reflect the basic principles and rules of international cooperation of states in the field of ecology.

As an example, one can cite the resolutions of the UN General Assembly "On Economic Development and Environmental Protection" of December 18, 1962, "On Environmental Rights of Man" of December 3, 1968, as well as "On the Responsibility of States to Present and Future Generations for Environmental Protection" of September 20, 1980. These documents recognize the integrity of nature protection, the inseparability of its components, and the fact that nature protection is synonymous with the protection of the environment surrounding humans.

And treaties became widespread in the second half of the 20th century as a source of international law. They are formed in general, regional, and bilateral forms. To date, more than 300 international treaties have been signed in the field of ecology, the most authoritative of which are the "European Security Treaty Final" (Helsinki, 1975), "On the cessation of nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, outer space, and water" (1963), and "On the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (1968). These agreements play an important role in ensuring environmental sustainability for countries around the world.

Thus, international environmental law forms a regulatory framework aimed at environmental protection and acts as a key tool for strengthening interstate cooperation and ensuring global environmental security.

In the context of the deepening of environmental problems on a global scale, the improvement of international cooperation and legal mechanisms is of great importance. In this regard, the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies play a key role in the formation of environmental law. The UN, which has been operating since 1945, serves as a leading institution not only in ensuring peace and security among the countries of the world, but also in environmental protection and sustainable development.

One of the main mechanisms of the UN in the field of ecology is the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), created at the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The headquarters of UNEP is located in Nairobi, Kenya, and it consists of a board of governors, an environmental coordinating council, and an environmental fund. UNEP coordinates international cooperation in such important areas as the development of environmental law, environmental sanitation, protection of land and water resources, prevention of desertification, protection of the oceans, solving problems of natural resources and energy, as well as environmental education and training of specialists. Normative legal acts and standards developed by UNEP serve to create a solid foundation for the international system of environmental law.

The role of UNESCO in preserving the international natural heritage is also invaluable. Within the framework of the UNESCO Universal Program, work will be carried out on the creation of biosphere reserves and the creation of a system for monitoring their activities. These reserves constitute an important scientific and practical base for the conservation and sustainable management of nature. For example, the Chatkal Mountain Forest Biosphere Reserve, operating in the territory of Uzbekistan since 1995, is included in the international system of biosphere reserves and plays an important role in environmental protection and ensuring ecological stability.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), founded in 1948, is the leading non-governmental organization in the formation of environmental law. The IUCN unites more than 100 state and hundreds of non-governmental organizations, among whose main tasks are the conservation of natural flora and fauna, the protection of rare and endangered species, the creation of reserves and national natural parks, and the development of environmental education. The "Red Book," created at the initiative of the IUCN, has been adopted as one of the main documents for the identification and conservation of endangered biological species worldwide and is regularly updated. This is an important instrument of international environmental law and policy.

The WHO, founded in 1946, is aimed at protecting human health as a result of negative environmental changes. The organization is engaged in environmental monitoring, sanitary-epidemiological examinations, data collection on environmental causes of diseases, and healthcare measures. WHO develops recommendations for studying health problems in cities and recreating the population in recreational natural areas.

Established in 1945, FAO is aimed at ensuring global food security and promoting sustainable development in agriculture. The organization addresses issues such as the rational use of natural resources, the protection of soil, water, and biodiversity, and the fight against desertification. Among the major projects implemented by FAO, the "World Soil Map" and the "World Soil Charter" hold a special place.

ECOSOC is a comprehensive UN body responsible for addressing environmental issues, within which the Committee on Natural Resources operates. ECOSOC organizes international environmental conferences, develops global conventions, and closely cooperates with specialized organizations. Thus, it plays an important role in the formation and development of international environmental law.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the UN, was founded in October 1945. Its headquarters is located in Rome, Italy. The main task of FAO is to improve the standard of living of the population, especially those living in rural areas, despite the rapid growth of the world's population through the rational and efficient use of international natural resources.

FAO conducts activities aimed at ensuring food security, improving the nutrition of the population, and meeting the demand for agricultural products. At the same time, the organization actively participates in the issues of rational use and protection of land, water resources, forests and other plant resources, as well as biological resources of terrestrial fauna, seas and oceans.

At the initiative of FAO, the "World Soil Map" was created and the "World Soil Charter" was adopted. A number of international conferences and forums are also being organized on issues of population resettlement, food security, combating desertification, conservation and rational use of water resources.

In 1963, FAO, together with the World Health Organization (WHO), created the "Codex Alimentarius" commission to develop international standards for the quality of food products. Within the framework of this commission, all states are developing their national standards based on these international requirements.

The World Meteorological Organization was founded on October 11, 1947, with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Since 1951, the WMO has been classified as a specialized organization of the UN. The main goal of the organization is to study the impact of human economic activity on the climate of our planet, as well as to study and collect data on weather, climate, and water resources.

The WHO performs important tasks for monitoring global climate change, providing meteorological data, and predicting emergencies.

The Intergovernmental Maritime Council was founded on March 6, 1948, with its headquarters in London, Great Britain. This organization actively participates in ensuring the ecological safety of waters in the world's oceans and seas.

The HDC has developed and implemented a number of international conventions to combat pollution of seawater. More than 100 countries are members of the organization, and taking into account their interests, it forms and implements the basic international principles and policies for the protection of seawater.

The International Red Book was created in November 1972 in accordance with the UNESCO Convention "On the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage." Within the framework of this convention, information is collected on rare and endangered species of flora and fauna on Earth, their biology, distribution area, causes of extinction, and protection measures are described in detail.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The process of forming international environmental law is of decisive importance in the fight against global problems. The UN and its specialized agencies, including UNEP, UNESCO, IUCN, WHO, FAO, act as coordinating centers in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development. These organizations play an important role not only in the

development and implementation of environmental legislation, but also in the implementation of environmental education, monitoring, research, and innovative technologies.

Environmental protection activities within the UN system are multifaceted and comprehensive, encompassing areas such as the rational use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, environmental sanitation, and public health protection. Such internationally accepted programs as the "Red Book" make a great contribution to the protection of endangered species. At the same time, the importance of international cooperation is growing in solving such problems as nuclear energy, climate change, and pollution of seawater.

However, for the effective implementation of international environmental law, the development of the national legislative framework and public consciousness is an important factor. Along with the awareness of environmental responsibility by the population and government bodies, the expansion of environmental education and information exchange processes, there is a need for further deepening interstate cooperation. Moreover, in response to new environmental challenges, more attention must be paid to technological innovations and scientific research.

SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ **Strengthening National and International Cooperation:** For the full and effective integration of international environmental legal norms into national legislation, it is necessary to develop cooperation mechanisms and strengthen the system of exchange of experience between states.
- ❖ **Environmental Education and Awareness Improvement:** Expanding environmental education programs in schools and higher education institutions, as well as regularly providing environmental awareness to the public through the media, is crucial for raising environmental awareness.
- ❖ **Implementation of innovations:** It is necessary to widely implement advanced technologies and scientific research in the field of environmental protection, including improving environmental monitoring and forecasting systems.
- ❖ **Integration of Socio-Economic Approaches:** To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to harmonize environmental policy with economic and social strategies, which serves to ensure effective resource management and environmental safety.
- ❖ **Strengthening Environmental Control and Monitoring:** It is necessary to improve environmental control systems at the national and international levels, promote the improvement of the state of the environment through the organization of expert cooperation and ongoing training.

If these proposals are implemented, the system of international environmental law will be further strengthened, the effectiveness of solving global environmental problems will increase, and will also serve to ensure harmony between humanity and the natural environment. This will be one of the important steps towards sustainable development.

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