



Global Environmental Governance: Institutional Integration and Sustainable Development in the Era of Ecological Transformation

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Abstract

The article will address both theoretical and practical aspects of global environmental security and sustainable development in the modern world, including the historical trends of the development of international environmental cooperation, the category of ecological humanism, the functions of various institutions which act to guarantee the safety of the environment. The study analyses the involving of national ecological policies into international environmental governance and critically debating principles of sustainable development and international collaboration as important preconditions for effective solving the problems. Special emphasis is placed on mechanisms of environmental protection, resource management, and the role of international organizations in coordinating global environmental efforts.

Keywords: Environmental security, Sustainable development, Ecological humanism, Global environmental governance; International environmental cooperation; Environmental policy integration; Natural resource management.

1.Introduction

The concept of global sustainable development, by its essence, encompasses the development of socio-economic progress programs aimed at improving human living conditions and protecting the environmental ecosystem in the context of globalization, directing natural resources, investments, and technologies toward humanitarian goals. Therefore, questions about what philosophical laws, principles, and regulations should govern the process of global sustainable development, and whether these laws can be understood, studied, and effectively applied to the activities of ecological parties, are attracting attention from everyone, especially philosophers and social scientists. However, finding answers to these questions is not simple; the complex, contradictory, and synergetic characteristics of opportunities to ensure the priority of socio-ecological activities in global sustainable development are particularly relevant due to the complex processes that necessitate philosophical study of the status, role, and increasing importance of ecological political parties in the “nature-society-human” system relationships.

Particularly, the strategic objectives and opportunities for developing international relations of national environmental parties, as well as developing mechanisms for organizing, managing, and controlling their activities based on new paradigmatic approaches, are becoming increasingly important, especially in light of the need to address global environmental challenges following the coronavirus pandemic that has seriously threatened the world. This includes the necessity to develop new mechanisms for organizing, managing, and monitoring their activities through novel paradigmatic approaches, particularly in addressing global environmental challenges in the post-pandemic world.

2.Materials and Methods

Current literature tends to focus particularly on the activities of certain institutions responsible for ensuring ecological security, prioritizing the absolutization of factors that determine specific directions. However, when approaching threats to human life and the future of civilization from a complex-systematic perspective, the concept of ecological humanism, in general, pertains to human life, and its content becomes concrete within the framework of specific social relations. That is, “the content of the concept of humanism becomes concrete in human relations with nature and acquires a universal character” (Mamashokirov, S. 2012). “Therefore, governments could ensure ecological security worldwide by applying economic sanctions against states that evade ensuring ecological security and by refusing to purchase their goods. In this context, the 'economic whip' method would be genuinely effective. Although international cooperation on preventing ecological disasters threatening humanity has been formed to some extent and important measures have been implemented, it is still necessary to further intensify efforts in this direction. This is because a truly comprehensive, effective, impartial, unified international system that governs environmental protection and creates adequate, comfortable living conditions for humanity has not yet emerged. The improvement of international ecological cooperation will remain one of the vital necessities in the subsequent stages of human development.” (Juraev, Y. A. 2013).

In our view, to define the meaning and content of the concept of “ecological humanism” (as a social phenomenon and moral-ethical category), it is necessary to determine: firstly, answers to questions about whether humanism is a theoretical doctrine, idea, or practical activity concerning the improvement of human natural living conditions; secondly, the role of ecological activity subjects (institutions) in the system of mechanisms that determine the social content, essence, practical results, and prospects of the concept. This methodological approach is necessary to specify its authenticity or artificiality.

According to Professor Y.O. Juraev, a prominent legal scholar in Uzbekistan, there are two main approaches to limiting state sovereignty within the framework of global ecological sustainability issues: “The first is voluntary, arising from the internal needs of a particular state and corresponding to the interests of the people and society. In limiting the ecological sovereignty of the state, the 'ecological factor' should be placed above state authority. Just as state power is subject to law, the entire system of state power should be subordinated to the ecological factor. The second approach involves limiting sovereignty through coercion by other states or according to international law requirements” (Mohammad, 2011).

Effectively resolving various conflicting situations that arise in interstate ecological political relations within a particular region remains one of the most complex challenges facing the international community. It is known that throughout environmental history, proposals regarding the active use of the international community's extensive capabilities, and when necessary, even the implementation of radical political measures to resolve such situations, have been repeatedly expressed. This issue began to be discussed internationally as early as the beginning of the last century.

Specifically, one of the most significant historical examples in this regard is the prestigious international Congress organized by the UN in Bern, Switzerland, on November 17-19, 1913. At this important forum, L. Forrer, the official representative of Switzerland, put forward a proposal of crucial and fundamental importance. In his speech, he emphasized the following points: “If natural objects requiring protection, such as oceans, deserts, and wastelands, do not belong to any particular state or belong to several countries (transboundary), their protection requires special attention. In complex situations where a state cannot achieve necessary results through its own efforts and actions, or where state intervention causes significant damage to the legitimate interests of citizens of other states without bringing any benefit to nature protection, the entire community of civilized states or a certain group of them should have the right, based on international agreements, to compel such states to comply with generally accepted requirements and adopt an approved way of life.” (Alexandrov & Moiseev, 1992).



This proposal aiming at strengthening the role of the international community in addressing global environmental problems was considered highly progressive and decisive for its time. Such an approach retains its urgency today and still plays a crucial role in modern international environmental policy.

In this context, it is important to emphasize that the arms race between certain states or groups of states, the development of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (even their preventive testing in local areas), poses a serious threat to global ecological security and sustainable development. For instance, according to a report by the UN Special Committee on Environmental Protection, the detonation of a single nuclear charge equivalent to 10,000 tons of TNT in such tests leads to complete or large-scale destruction of vegetation in an area ranging from 400 to 1,300 hectares. The detonation of a neutron bomb equivalent to one thousand tons of TNT at an altitude of 200 meters would destroy microorganisms in 40 hectares, insects in 100 hectares, vegetation in 330 hectares, amphibians and reptiles in 250 hectares, and numerous mammals and birds across 490 hectares of land (Pokrovsky, 1975).

In the current period of deepening global problems and strengthening correlational interconnections, amid the intensification of the planet's ecological situation and its prospects, even in pessimistic, skeptical, and fatalistic attitudes, one can observe some degree of confidence and hope in the results of ecological parties' activities in developing individual ecological consciousness and culture. For example, Academician A. Pokrovsky wrote nearly half a century ago: "Modern humans have always been in a state of war with nature. Its devastating consequences are being felt more strongly year by year. If we do not cultivate a culture of human relationship with nature, it may lead to tragic consequences" (Fursov, 2015).

The issue of preserving biological diversity came to the attention of the international environmental community after the 1972 Stockholm Conference on Environmental Protection. The Convention on Biological Diversity was signed by 180 states in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Convention aims to conserve biological diversity and ensure its sustainable use. It urges participating states to develop specific national strategies, approve necessary legislative documents, and realize actions aimed at establishing and maintaining systems of protected areas.

"On June 5, 1972, at the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm, a decision was made to celebrate World Environment Day. The purpose of this decision was to direct the international community's attention to environmental protection problems and develop specific measures to prevent global ecological crisis. For 47 years, various events and competitions have been held worldwide to commemorate this date. Various ecological actions are organized, including creating gardens and environmental cleaning initiatives. This is not without reason, as nature needs attention today. Various ecological problems pose serious threats to human life" (Wilsford, (Ed.). 1995).

Particularly, "Many people don't realize that our usable water is running out; by 2030, there will be a 40% gap between water demand and available water supply. We have only 15 years to solve the water problem", says Mina Guli, a Young Global Leader of the World Economic Forum. Notably, in a survey conducted by a team of 750 experts, the depletion of clean drinking water was assessed as a genuine global threat to the world's population. In fact, the drinking water problem has already become one of the foremost challenges facing the world's population. It's not easy for those who don't have sufficient water for use and spend their days searching for clean drinking water! How can those who waste water understand these feelings!"

In 1985, American political scientist R. Robertson first introduced the concept of "globalization" into scientific discourse, and the idea of "sustainable development" that constituted its content created a corporate project (ideal-utopian) for organizing international relations - globalization that undermines national state sovereignty and independence (in both domestic and foreign policy). According to this project, while the formation of a universal world order and the future subordination of all states was given relative priority, alternative views were also put forward regarding this approach.

For example, according to prominent Russian scholar A.I. Fursov, globalization undermines planetary unity by eliminating all “unprofitable” surplus population from over two hundred interconnected “growth points” spread across the world . Therefore, understanding this concept as an opportunity to balance the natural environment and anthropogenic, anthropotechnogenic pressure effects is a utopian view. These perspectives, in reality, do not lead to sustainable development but rather, deviating from their intended targets, lead to societal destabilization, resulting in the loss of stability and ultimately halting development.

In autumn 1983, UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/161 was based on the conclusions presented in the reports “North-South: A Program for Survival” and “Common Crisis: North-South Cooperation for World Recovery” prepared by the Independent Commission on International Development Issues (the Brandt Commission) in 1980 and 1983. The Brandt and Brundtland Commissions, along with O. Palme's Independent Commission on Security and Disarmament Issues, established the triad of UN international security institutions. These three leaders headed social democratic parties within the Socialist International of Europe, with W. Brandt serving as its president.

Globally, the concept of “Sustainable Development” was first introduced in 1987 in the report titled “Our Common Future,” prepared by the UN World Commission on Environment and Development under the leadership of Norwegian politician and public figure G.H. Brundtland. This concept was elevated to a conceptual framework in the World Change Program, and the following were declared as its main directions, which leads to the conclusion that “the idea of Sustainable Development was not formed in a vacuum.” Based on the considerations of the “Brundtland Commission”:

- Formation of future “contours” of population, natural environment, and sustainable development trends;
- Creation of an international decision-making system for global management of the biosphere's ecological balance;
- Announcement of perspectives on solving problems of energy, industry, human settlements, and international economic relations in the context of natural environment and sustainable development .

Subsequently, at the Socialist International Congress in Santiago in November 2006, a special Commission on “Global Society Sustainable Development” was established within its structure.

3.Results

Leading research centers, scientific institutes, and universities worldwide, along with prominent scholars, are meticulously studying global sustainable development, its universal criteria, and classification principles of its directions. These institutions are particularly focused on analyzing the politicization trends of global environmental movements and their legal and moral foundations, investigating opportunities for developing institutional systems of international environmental political relations, and examining tasks for harmonizing the socio-political activities of environmental parties in the context of globalization.

A comprehensive review of current philosophical literature reveals various approaches and methods for classifying the integration stages of environmental movement subjects (particularly institutions) based on different criteria. While we do not aim to absolutize any single approach, through comparative analysis, we can establish our position and demonstrate it chronologically from a historical perspective. The historical development stages of this phenomenon can be relatively and conditionally classified as follows:

1. The 1950s-1970s marked the beginning of the organizational institutionalization stage of the international environmental cooperation movement system. Establishment of fundamental frameworks aimed at organizing, managing, and monitoring environmental protection on a planetary scale characterizes this period. The first major international environmental organizations and initial global environmental protection protocols were established this time, leading the foundation for future international environmental cooperation.



2. During the 1980s-1990s, global environmentally Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) fundamentals were developed following by their implementation policies, which made this stage was particularly significant as it witnessed the emergence of comprehensive environmental protection frameworks and the establishment of concrete sustainable development objectives. Increased awareness and acceptance of environmental issues at both governmental and public level characterized this period, leading to more structured approaches to environmental protection and sustainable development.

3. We have been observing the stage of transnational cooperation and integration of national states' environmental and political relations to implement the complex tasks outlined in global SDGs and SDS till today. This present-day phase is classified by intensified international collaboration, the development of cross-border environmental initiatives, and the strengthening of multinational approaches to environmental challenges. The mentioned period has experienced the appearance of more sophisticated environmental protection mechanisms and enhanced coordination between nations in addressing global environmental issues.

These stages illustrate the progressive evolution of global environmental cooperation and sustainable development efforts, also reflects increasing difficulties and interconnectedness of environmental challenges facing our world today.

The local nature of environmental agreements between states, individual approaches to solving global environmental problems based on national interests, and priority given to protecting specific components of nature are defined in the first stage of international environmental movement institutions' integration. However, the 1950s and 1960 hosted several international meetings and conferences on environmental protection, resulting in the adoption of documents of local or regional significance. An early globally important document in this context was the resolution passed during the 17th session of the UN General Assembly in 1962, which emphasized the necessity of harmonizing economic development with environmental protection and stipulated that it should be under the management and control of international public organizations.

In 1968, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), co-organized an intergovernmental conference on biosphere protection problems. This conference was the first to examine scientific principles for nature and natural resource conservation. From 1970, under UNESCO's guidance, a long-term program titled "Man and Biosphere" began implementation, aimed at nature protection and conservation.

The foundations of modern states' international environmental political relations were developed at an international symposium held in Founex (Switzerland) in 1971. The Stockholm Declaration, adopted at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, can be considered the turning point of this first stage. This document declared that improving and maintaining the quality of the natural environment where humans live is a crucial factor affecting peoples' well-being. Furthermore, the document emphasized that "man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations."

This issue began to be incorporated into state Constitutions adopted after 1972 and national environmental protection laws worldwide. Specifically, the Stockholm Declaration outlined 26 fundamental principles directly related to environmental protection. These principles addressed human environmental rights, duties, obligations, responsibilities, states' rights to use natural resources within their territory, sovereignty, conservation of natural resources for future generations, liability for environmental damage, the necessity of collaborative solutions to global environmental problems, and other related matters.

The 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was aimed at protecting unique objects where particularly valuable types of ecological systems exist. The Convention

on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, adopted in Washington in 1973, came into force in 1975. Currently, the number of member countries to this Washington Convention (known by its English acronym CITES) has exceeded 154. (Its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland).

The main impetus for adopting this convention was the reduction and even extinction of many plant and animal species due to attempts to profit from international trade in endangered wildlife species, worth thousands to millions of US dollars annually. The convention was based on a list of rare and endangered plant and animal species, mutually agreed upon by participating states. It emphasized that trading these species could harm their populations and that such activities required international control. The export, import, and re-export of species included in this list can only be carried out with permits approved by the member states of this convention.

4. Discussions

Currently, the global community is concerned with the problem of civilization's movement toward global sustainable development. The following conditions related to social, economic, and ecological aspects contributed to the emergence of this problem: 1) The dominance of “consumer philosophy” – for many centuries, humanity has followed a “resource-based” path of development, where principles such as “man is the king of nature” and “consumerism for prosperity” prevailed. Throughout its developmental history, humanity has used the surrounding natural environment as a source of resources to satisfy its growing needs; 2) The dominance of resource-depleting technologies. This dominance was determined by the supremacy of economic interests and the illusion of inexhaustible resource potential; 3) An inadequate mechanism for natural resource pricing. During this period, a situation emerged where the assigned value of resources did not reflect their true cost. This method of economic management resulted in the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation.

The concept of global sustainable development is oriented toward the comprehensive development of human society, providing ecological, economic, and social services to all members of society based on the principles of purposeful existence, rational use of nature, economic efficiency, and social justice. In this context, it maintains natural-ecological, socio-economic, and life-supporting systems in a stable state and serves to meet the standard spiritual and material needs of both present and future generations.

The prioritization of the subjective factor – the human factor – in the realization of objective social, economic, and political conditions and opportunities for global sustainable development is acquiring the status of a regularity. According to this pattern, the globalization of ecological parties' activities is decisively influenced not only by ecological material-technical and innovative technological foundations that ensure society's sustainable ecological development but also by moral and ethical factors.

Therefore, the causes negatively affecting the globalization of inter-ecological party relations should primarily be sought in society's spiritual and cultural development level. Indeed, the spiritual and cultural mechanisms that have emerged as a result of the integration and globalization of ecological parties' relations should be viewed as an opportunity to organize national states' international social, economic, and political relations based on the requirements of ecological parties' globalization.

5. Conclusions

National states' deep understanding of the necessity for integration into global environmental policy and their implementation of practical actions in this direction clearly demonstrate their responsible and conscious attitude toward socio-ecological reality. Since this approach stems from the needs of protecting sustainable development, it fully corresponds not only to national interests but also to the interests of all humanity and plays a crucial role in solving global environmental problems. Based on these important principles, the following conclusions can be drawn:



First, the integration directions of national ecological parties into global policy, their distinctive characteristics, as well as their national “mental features” should be thoroughly analyzed and evaluated as specific and particular manifestations of broad universal socio-ecological interests and responsibilities. In this process, it is crucial to consider the unique characteristics and capabilities of each national state;

Secondly, the effective safeguarding of environmental interests by states, along with their full recognition of responsibilities and thorough understanding of their duties and international obligations, directly determines the outcomes of their integration into global environmental policy and clarifies the core purpose and practical importance of their socio-political actions in this field, which in turn, leads to the harmonization of national and international efforts in addressing environmental problems;

Thirdly, it is essential to ensure harmony between the system of specific conditions with the various subjective factors necessary for states to fully recognize the objective need for integration into global environmental policy and to effectively translate their potential into practical actions. This requires a comprehensive approach considering each state’s internal capacities, economic potential, and the particular characteristics of its ecological context.”

Fourth, it is particularly important effectively harmonizing the complex relationships between the integrating object and subject in global environmental policy, an institutional system that ensures unity of primary goals, priority interests, and aspirations of both parties. This system should clearly define the rights and obligations of all participants, and develop mechanisms for their interaction. is considered an essential condition for To ensure coordinated actions of the parties, the effective functioning of such an institutional system is a essential condition

Fifthly, the integration of states into global environmental policy should be viewed and evaluated not simply as a technical or formal procedure, but also as a significant opportunity, a contemporary method, a powerful tool, and an effective political mechanism to enhance the results of sustainable development. This process should be understood and approached not as an end in itself, but as a vital means for achieving shared prosperity.

Sixth, the potential of national states to integrate into global environmental policy is as a key factor to determine their international standing in various fields, including social, economic, political, and cultural relations. This potential not only reflects the current development level of states but is also one of the main factors directly determining their sustainable development trends and future prospects. Therefore, each state is required to continuously develop and improve its integration potential.

In conclusion, the effective organization of the integration process of ecological party entities' various potentials - material-technical, ecological, economic, and intellectual - in all countries of the world should be based on the important requirements and principles detailed below, which is considered the main condition for ensuring the effectiveness of this complex process. Adherence to these requirements not only ensures the success of the integration process but also guarantees its long-term sustainability. Special attention should be paid to the following main requirements:

1) Each state must comprehensively, deeply, and objectively evaluate the existing potential opportunities for the globalization of ecological party relations on the path to global sustainable development, and based on these assessment results, clearly define its long-term strategic and current tactical objectives. In defining such objectives, it is necessary to fully comply with the requirements of mutual treaty agreements, multilateral and bilateral agreements adopted by the international community, and their basic provisions should be taken into account. Additionally, the specific conditions and capabilities of each state should also be considered;

2) In implementing a differential approach to states' integration opportunities within international ecological relations and effectively implementing various international programs, it is important for them to rationally utilize the basic laws and universally recognized principles of modern market economy relations. In this context, particular attention should be paid to the widespread and purposeful use of various

effective mechanisms and advanced methods of economic incentivization, through which there is an opportunity to significantly increase the efficiency of integration processes. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider each country's specific level of economic development and capabilities;

3) It is necessary to organize effective coordination between international political institutions and various public organizations responsible for the globalization of ecological parties' activities and organizations and institutions at the national level. In this context, special importance should be given to continuously improving methods and means of increasing the effectiveness of management and control bodies, ensuring their compliance with modern requirements, and implementing new innovative approaches. This process requires establishing continuous and effective communication between organizations at all levels, optimizing the decision-making process, and improving implementation mechanisms;

4) It is necessary to establish a comprehensive objective information bank based on modern requirements regarding the current reality of ecological party relations globalization in states, its main development trends, and promising directions. This database should be regularly updated, incorporating statistical-sociological research results and conducting their in-depth analysis. Such analyses create the opportunity to obtain complete and reliable information about the existing material, technical, ecological, and intellectual potential for developing ecological parties. Additionally, it is necessary to develop mechanisms ensuring access to this database for all interested parties;

5) International organizations are required to fully realize the possibilities of creating modern infrastructure for effective transformation of various national states' ecological parties' advanced and positive experiences, improving communication systems, and implementing advanced technologies. In this process, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of using specially developed individual methods and tools, taking into account each country's specific characteristics, and continuously improve them. Through this approach, the effective adoption of positive experiences and their implementation adapted to local conditions is ensured.

According to these requirements, in the process of globalization of inter-ecological party relations, the coordination and cooperation of world states' social, economic, and ecological activities, along with the intensification and globalization of spiritual-cultural relations, acquire the status of objective law. However, the objective conditions and subjective factors that form the basis of this process should be evaluated not as a possibility for ecological cooperation of the world community, but as a dynamic development level of ecological relations integration formed in a specific historical period.

In this context, the globalization of ecological relations requires the specification of universal criteria for identifying and evaluating the future prospects of this tendency by ecological activity subjects, in order to unite different economic and political systems, cultural forms and directions of the world under a common goal and determine the general tendency of sustainable ecological development.

Generally, while the phrase “global sustainable development” is recognized as a positive phenomenon at the level of everyday consciousness among the public, its comprehensive systematic scientific analysis from the perspective of philosophical science (i.e., in the context of its categories, laws: dialectical, synergetic, phenomenological, and other alternative teachings) remains overlooked. However, current reality has led to the formation of certain perceptions about future life prospects in the mass consciousness regarding this category's content, leading to an understanding of everyone's involvement in “global ecological sustainable development.”

Particularly, in the context of ecological problems, the transition from the concept of “global sustainable development” to its practical strategy reveals the universal importance of environmental protection and rational use of resources in solving global problems of social, economic, political, and cultural life, especially as universal human problems intensify (particularly, global climate change in



ecology, pollution of atmosphere and water sources, expansion of household waste, and emergence of other new directions).

With the collapse of the USSR and the emergence of new independent states on the world political map, the interaction between the UN and the Socialist International significantly intensified and moved to a practical direction. In 1992, the Commission on Global Governance and Cooperation was established. Later, in 2001, it was replaced by a special Commission on Globalization in collaboration with the International Gorbachev Foundation. This commission directed the activities of world community leaders across all sectors toward implementing constructive reforms in specific areas of the globalization process, discussing results, and engaging in cooperative practical actions.

The UN Commission on Global Governance was assigned the important task of “evaluating the world organizational structure and preparing recommendations for its reconstruction and strengthening.” The Commission's 1995 report “Our Global Neighbourhood” proposed a project for radical UN restructuring, suggesting the creation of a new governance center - the Economic Security Council (ESC) - parallel to the UN Security Council. The ESC was intended to have the authority to create and manage “international consensus in economic, social, and environmental spheres,” essentially functioning as a “world economic government.”

According to this plan, UN specialized organizations and institutions such as UNESCO, WTO, ILO, WHO, FAO, and others were to be elevated to the status of “global ministries.” The ESC was planned to include representatives from economically powerful states, regions, and regional organizations. Notably, the Council was not intended to have veto power. In other words, the ESC was given a strong American “aggressive-compliant majority” status, and Western geopolitical rivals made every effort to exclude primarily the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China from making strategic decisions on a global scale. According to the report, until the ESC's establishment, its functions were assigned to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, established in 1992 based on regional quotas (quotas ensuring American majority), as an intergovernmental body (The UN Commission on Sustainable Development was planned to include 13 members each from the “Western Community” (Europe and North America) and Africa, 11 from Asia, 10 from Latin America and the Caribbean Basin countries, and 6 states from Eastern Europe, including Russia).

This commission was intended to become a “center” coordinating programs and projects implemented by various UN specialized institutions (“global ministries”), effectively assuming the function of a “world government.” However, after the ESC project failed, the commission's responsibilities were transferred to the leadership of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which remained limited within the framework of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN's “Global Environmental Body.”

Furthermore, the mentioned “Our Global Neighbourhood” report also presented alternative options, namely, if UN specialized agencies could not become sector management centers, the responsibility for performing these functions was planned to be transferred to: the World Bank, network research organizations, and regional organizations. These very phenomena occurred during the end of the last century and the beginning of the current century. The experience of establishing the Consultative Council of Central Asian States in recent years has demonstrated how the formal decentralization of organizing and managing global sustainable development led to the formation of regional organizations such as NATO, the European Union, OSCE, Council of Europe, regional economic councils, Council on Foreign Relations, Bilderberg Club, Trilateral Commission, and similar regional organizations.

Based on our research, we would like to put forward several practical proposals:

1. Creating the Global Ecological Integration (GEI) is an electronic platform, which through this modern platform, all ecological parties worldwide will have the opportunity to exchange information in real-time, share experiences, and implement joint projects. The platform will include recommendations for forecasting and solving environmental problems using artificial intelligence technologies, as well as feature

a multilingual interface, enabling direct communication between environmental organizations in different countries, facilitating joint project planning and implementation. Moreover, the platform will develop an environmental database, which will provide analytical data necessary for effective decision-making in addressing global environmental problems.

2. The academy “Establishing an “Environmental Diplomacy Academy” will train international-level specialists for ecological parties and organizations. Modern environmental diplomacy, international environmental law, environmental management, and innovative technologies will be included in the curriculum. The academy will provide theoretical knowledge, including practical skills, as well as special training in international negotiations, environmental conflict resolution, and environmental project management. Moreover, the academy will stay in touch with international experts, incorporating the latest scientific-practical achievements and innovative approaches into the educational process.

3. The system “Implementing a Transboundary Environmental Monitoring System” - will establish the capability to observe, analyze, and take prompt measures regarding environmental issues between states in real-time. The mentioned system is planning to employ satellite technologies and IoT devices. The monitoring system will continuously observe key environmental indicators—including air quality, water resources, and soil composition—and process the collected data using specialized software to deliver relevant recommendations to the appropriate state authorities. This system provide early detection of transboundary environmental problems and establish effective measures for their elimination.

4. The fund Establishing an “International Environmental Innovation Fund” -will finance and support innovative projects aimed at solving environmental problems. The blockchain technology will be applied to transparently manage the fund's activities. The fund will offer not only financial assistance but also technical support, expert consultations, and other resources essential for project implementation. Furthermore, the outcomes of fund-supported projects will be published on a special electronic platform, enabling their use by other countries.

5. Developing a “Global Environmental Standardization System” - this system will create unified environmental standards, criteria, and evaluation mechanisms for all states, ensuring a flexible approach considering each state's specific characteristics. Due to this system, an international expert group will continuously develop new standards and improve existing ones. The standardization system will allow the comparison and assessment of environmental indicators across different countries, while identifying general development trends, thus serving the effective implementation of global environmental policy.

In conclusion, today's most urgent and inevitable necessity is the gradual transition of the entire world community to a global sustainable development model. However, because of contradictory development of the global socio-natural environment and existing contradictions this process has an extremely complex and long-term character. These contradictions cause serious obstacles to the full-scale and adequate implementation of relevant concepts, which is expected to continue in the near future.

In the world that we live today, it is an extremely tough task to accurately forecast various phenomena, processes, and development trends that could significantly impact the current global situation. It becomes more complicated in terms of prediction and evaluation of changes related to the near future and, more importantly, long-term prospects. Such changes will probably alter the existing global situation, which is difficult to fully comprehend their consequences.

Furthermore, scientific-theoretical concepts involving the main characteristics and development directions of sustainable civilization are exposed to continuous change, and such changes, based on global realities, are continuously renewed and enriched with new meanings throughout the historical development process of human civilization. As a consequence, constant consideration and adaptation to these dynamic changes are essential for the realization of sustainable development concept.



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