

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL – LEGAL LIABILITY

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Abstract: *this article analyzes the issue of liability for environmental damage caused by subjects of international environmental law on the basis of international legal norms. At the same time, the resolutions adopted by international organizations on the prevention of environmental violations are discussed in the context of countries.*

Keywords: *environment, law, liability.*

International environmental - legal liability is a complex of international legal norms and economic and legal relations arising from international legal subjects (states, international organizations, transnational corporations) to prevent environmental damage or compensate for the damage caused.

Environmentally harmful or illegal actions of subjects of international law, actions or inactions that are contrary to environmental protection resulting from their economic, social, military, technological, recreational and similar economic activities.

If the activities of states, international organizations and transnational corporations are within the framework of the legal norms of the state of the environment established by the UN and its specialized organizations or regional environmental organizations, this situation gives rise to the economic and environmental responsibility of these entities before the nature of the Earth. This can be called their material and moral responsibility before nature and, moreover, future generations. Such responsibility was called economic and environmental responsibility by V.V. Petrov (1995, 1997), A.N. Nigmatov (1999).

Economic and environmental responsibility is an economic measure taken to compensate for the damage caused to mother nature, and its participating entities are collected through regular contributions to global, regional or subregional environmental funds. However, in no case and under no circumstances should such environmental contributions be made through funds of a general economic or social nature. Because the "ecological" "can not be caught in the bucket". The Republic of Uzbekistan, as we mentioned above, transfers contributions to the UN International Environmental Fund, the CIS International Environmental Fund and the Central Asian States Arol Rescue Fund on a certain fixed percentage basis, thereby compensating for the normative damage caused to the environment. States, associations and international organizations implementing certain programs for the development of outer space must compensate for the damage caused to nature in accordance with Article 2 of the "Convention on Damage by Spacecraft" adopted in 1972.

Ecological and legal liability is the forced experience of adverse material and political conditions imposed on international legal entities or their legal liability arising from the use of international environmental objects in excess of or violation of international legal norms established between universal, regional and bilateral states. We understand the material experience of legal liability or material liability as compensation for the damage caused to states that have suffered environmental damage or to environmental objects not under the jurisdiction of states (through international environmental organizations) through financial (reparation), in kind (restitution) or substitution (substitution). Material compensation for international environmental liability can also be applied using the method of "restoration", that is, the complete restoration of a certain natural

object or material object by the offender. For example, the restoration of soil fertility, water purity, or a house damaged by erosion by an international subject.

The main difference between international environmental liability and national environmental liability is the sanctions applied to them. The inability to deprive subjects of international law of their freedom, reduce them to a minimum wage, confiscate their property, and subject them to administrative penalties requires the use of other types of punitive sanctions. International environmental legal responsibility includes the sanction of applying adverse political consequences to the perpetrators. This type of punishment is imposed by international organizations or their judicial bodies. is carried out in accordance with the decisions of the bodies of the international community. As a result, the international entity found guilty is expelled from international organizations and an economic, political, social, cultural, military, and environmental "boycott" of various forms or forms is declared against them. A vivid example of this is the economic "boycott" that the UN has been applying to the Republic of Iraq for several years. In February 2000, the Volga-Don oil tanker belonging to the Russian Federation was seized in the Bosphorus Strait while transporting Iraqi raw materials, and the fuel was confiscated, and the company that owned the ship was fined a large sum. The Republic of Iraq was subjected to political sanctions by the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague for its actions that encroach on nature and human life by promoting war and creating nuclear weapons. However, one of the main principles used in jurisprudence, "the inevitability of punishment for violations", is still not fully applied in international environmental liability. The most influential international judicial body - the UN International Court of Justice in The Hague, began operating simultaneously with

the UN in 1945. Its members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 5 years. According to Article 99 of the UN Charter, the Hague Court has the right to make proposals to the Security Council on resolving any issues related to international environmental issues and maintaining environmental security¹. However, according to international experts, only 7-8% of violations committed by states or transcontinental companies on Earth are considered by international judicial bodies. However, not all of them are held sufficiently accountable, and compensation for damage caused to nature is delayed for a long time. In addition to the Hague Court, there are several regional and subregional international courts that can apply international environmental liability sanctions in accordance with more than 200 bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements. In this regard, it should not be taken into account that states "override" their national legal norms or the Charters of international organizations. Because, according to the principle of international environmental law, In environmental protection, international legal norms have priority over national or specialized domestic norms. In addition, international treaties and agreements do not take into account environmental legal responsibility at all, and even if they are adopted, they are aimed only at the protection of certain natural objects by states. Therefore, such liability norms fall into the category of primary norms and cannot be a sufficient basis for holding offenders legally liable. A number of international legal instruments concluded between the CIS and Central Asian countries do not specify the type of application of legal responsibility for a specific natural area or space. No liability Conventions have been signed between them as an environmental legal source. There is no type, amount of material and political sanctions, and no mechanism for their collection

or use. The establishment of control, inspection and judicial bodies to implement them is one of the urgent tasks of the day.

In conclusion, ensuring the ecological safety of the Earth, the only place of human habitation, is an urgent problem that begins with the actions of any state, organization or association, but depends on the ability of the entire world community to conduct a joint consistent environmental policy, develop an economic and legal mechanism, and create a social and cultural environment.

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