
ISSUES ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

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The article raises issues of environmental diplomacy at the present stage. And the emphasis on the fact that international and interdisciplinary nature of environmental problems, the solution of which depends on the survival and further development of civilization has led to new acute issues affecting international relations. This, above all, the development of the foundations of international management and global environmental monitoring.

Key words: ecology, politics, global issues, eco-development, civilization, ecological safety.

In the last three decades the problems of ecological safety had sharply deteriorated both at global (world) and regional levels. It is impossible to name a single country in the world that would not experienced itself one or another environmental shocks. It should be noted that the effects of environmental disasters, upheavals, crises becomes more and more burdensome and perceptible for humanity. Ecological safety is the state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and state from potential or real threats posed by the effects of human impact on the environment and also from calamities and disasters.

There are two global problems in the modern world which acquire the nature of threat being imminent danger over the humanity — the military danger nourishing by practically uncontrolled subjectivated armament drive and ecologically destructive nature of modern world industrial development.

We can discuss which of these problems is more dangerous, a degree of their dependence to each other. However, their correlation is obvious.

The first — the destructive potential of the weapon for mass destruction — nuclear, biological, chemical, geophysical and so called “ecological” is unpredictable. The second — the armament drive absorbs the nature, material, manpower, financial resources which are necessary for the environment’s supporting and reconstruction, demand for these resources will only grow. If policy is the men’s interests, otherwise the struggle for these interests, conscious or unconscious contrasting of ecology and politics are incompetent on our view.

It’s necessary to note that the problem will be solved if we understand that the protection of the environment, the defense of a man from products and results of his activity is not only ecological, technical, economic and so on but political the first of all. And in that case it demands an adequate attitude to it, reasonable actions in the internal and in the external politics; the active and effective international co-operation. What about joint actions, we must note that they are simply necessary, especially, taking into consideration the circumstance that the limit of time is exhausted.

Much evidence suggests that environmental danger becomes a determining factor in the development of civilization and international relations, as a matter of fact, especially in its scope and effects human activities have become quite comparable with the global natural processes. As logic of a practical solution of any environmental problem and any serious attempt to comprehend the whole complex of relations of civilization and nature dictate the need for global actions.

The threat of toxic and simply uninvestigated on safety chemicals is generally known. This threat becomes large because of chemical's production being doubled every 7—8 years. At the moment nearly 70 thousands of different chemical substances are being used, but only several hundreds of them have been checked up on ecological safety.

And here the question comes up — is it possible to conduct a test by efforts of a one country? The answer is obvious — no, it isn't, simply accounting the cost of this operation.

Therefore, it's necessary to make an international bank of data or register of potentially toxic chemical substances under the auspices of the UN Environment Programme, it needs to unification the scientific power of different countries of the world. It's one of conditions for decision of the one individual task. Is it enough? Of course, it isn't, because such actions which are undoubtedly necessary are nearly an attempt to treat consequences but not eliminating the reasons. The practice of ecological races in pursuit of wittingly ant ecological production is in perspective because the defective for a man and nature scheme will be repeated: a disastrous decision, then the multibillion rescue operation. It seems that it's necessary to accent an attention on the thesis which is principal for the modern period once more: now the humanity is crossing the line when the following accumulation of resource-capacious and high-waste production, being practiced up to now, brings an irreparable damage to the environment, men's health, turning into the dangerous anachronism. As a result, the economic increase comes into the contradiction with the achievement of social purposes of the society. Thus, the industry, developing for its own sake, creates the new global problem — the ensuring of a technological safety, the defense of the technosphere made by the man. To solve this problem by the old rules, protecting the environment removing the waste after existing technologies is not impossible. In the modern world crashes and damages of the technosphere's key links pose a particular danger, which primarily include various types of plant — nuclear, thermal, hydraulic(their dams and reservoirs), chemical, biotechnological enterprises, metallurgicall, oil, gas pipelines, storage, transportation facilities, transported toxic and dangerous substances and like this.

Increase of the number of industrial and energy accidents makes to redefine stereotypes in the questions of their safety providing. At present it's obvious that the using of the most effective measures of production safety, the modern methods of control on technological processes and management don't provide the absolute reliability of production and large engineering constructions, the risk of accidents is always there. Moreover, their scale is increasingly beyond the country in which the incident occurred.

The joint search of scientists from different countries of the world, a global understanding, problems of survival of mankind led to a change of priorities in ecology. If in the seventies all international and national efforts have focused on identifying and eli-

minating damage to economic activity environment regulations and standards, now the intention is different — cleanliness.

Transformation into a general ecological hazard of different environmental problems in the beginning of eighties led to the emergence of the conception of the economically acceptable, then sustainable development. It's necessary to solve the task of the transition to a global development formula in which there would be no contradiction between economic development, nature using and maintaining the integrity of ecosystems and the current generation, which doesn't undermine the natural and environmental basis of the future. The ideas of ecodevelopment and ecoevolution of the man and nature are the ideas whose time has come.

And it would be naive to believe that they will establish themselves in the life of our civilization by the very statement of themselves. Here we need in coordinated and global efforts, we need in the revision of the concept of safety as the protection of society, the state, a man without opposition. We needs in so called international economical safety.

It is not enough to note that international ecological safety is necessary, we must say that it lags considering the regional and transboundary hazard has a place to be and which has become the important factor of international relations much time ago. The international economic relations are one of the channels of the environmental hazard spreading. Thus, the international trade expansion of dangerous chemical production such as agricultural pesticides, fertilizers, certain types of plastics, nutritional supplements causes increase of environment pollution and morbidity in the importer countries. The activity of industrial businesses rouses serious anxiety, particularly, the activity of transnational companies on the "export" of environment pollution. The discussion is about sale, disposal and working of dangerous waste in the developing countries which led to the development of international guidelines for notification of importer country about the danger degree or about toxicity of saling production, adoption of an international code for the distribution and using of pesticides. The requirements for international banks to contribute a creation of ecological production grow. Yet, these are only, of course, steps to greening of international economic relations. The international and interdisciplinary nature of ecological problems on the solution of which depends survival and further development of humanity has led to new pressing issues affecting international relations. First of all, it is the elaboration of principles of international management and global monitoring of environment including the using of space assets; the studding the issues of ecological safety and its influence on relaxation of international strain and overcoming conflicts. And also influence on providing of national, regional and global safety; the problem of redefining of national sovereignty in light of providing of international ecological safety; account of the influence of different kinds of ecological hazard on international relations; ecological diplomacy and international law of environment. There is a need of making effective international mechanisms and procedures based on equality which would provide the rational use of resources of our planet as the universal property. These are the main targets facing the international community and each country. Life has demonstrated that relationship of domestic and foreign policy is the harsh reality which works even when it is not profitable to someone.

One axiom is related to another- foreign policy and reliable international safety are inconceivable without strong domestic policy. Therefore, it must be admitted that the ab-

sence of significant achievements in protecting the environment affects very hard on counting of the factor of ecology in foreign policy.

Moreover, decisions and resolutions on the environment accepted at international level have not practically influence on the improvement of the ecological situation in the world. The ecological safety is the part of system of national security. Without having provided the proper conservation of natural resources, the environment around us, it's impossible to achieve sustainable conservation of national security. Conservation and preservation of the national natural wealth is directly linked with the care of the health and life of current and future generations. The complexity of solving the problem of preservation of civilization comes from within itself in geometric progression. Today, in our opinion, the thoughtful and urgent measures are necessary. And, of course, the combined efforts of scientists, politics, diplomats, economists, business executives and competent and exhaustive public informing.

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ВОПРОСЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ В XXI ВЕКЕ

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В статье поднимаются вопросы экологической дипломатии на современном этапе. Подчеркивается, что международный и междисциплинарный характер экологических проблем, от решения которых зависит выживание и дальнейшее развитие цивилизации, привел к новым острым вопросам, затрагивающим международные отношения. Это прежде всего разработка основ международного управления и глобального мониторинга окружающей среды.

Ключевые слова: экология, политика, глобальные проблемы, экоразвитие, цивилизации, экологическая безопасность.