

# Yashil

IQTISODIYOT  
TARAQQIYOT  
va

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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# **Yashil**

## IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

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# ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY AND TRADE: ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN'S ACCESSION TO THE WTO



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**Abstract:** The development of Uzbekistan's industrial sectors faces challenges linked to its energy sector problems and its unfavorable geographical location. Despite forming a working group for WTO membership on December 21, 1994, Uzbekistan has not yet attained membership status since the organization was established on January 1, 1995, previously operating under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Global climate change processes have not spared Uzbekistan, and the country is deteriorating faster in some indicators compared to other regions, significantly affecting its economic and social systems. Uzbekistan's WTO membership's role in addressing these problems or, conversely, preparing for potential environmental risks and ensuring ecological sustainability during this process is crucial. This paper analyzes the economic and environmental implications of Uzbekistan's potential accession to the WTO, using document analysis and comparative analysis methods. The study examines changes in the environmental legislation of several WTO member countries and their impact on the overall economy and environmental processes, providing insights for Uzbekistan's potential membership.

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, wto membership, environmental legislation, economic implications, environmental sustainability, climate change, comparative analysis.

**Annotatsiya:** O'zbekiston sanoat tarmoqlarining rivojlanishi uning energetika sohasi dolzarbliji va noqulay geografik joylashuv bilan bog'liq muammolarga duch kelmoqda. 1994-yil 21-dekaborda JSTga a'zo bo'lish bo'yicha ishchi guruh tuzilganiga qaramay, O'zbekiston 1995-yil 1-yanvarda tashkil etilganidan buyon haligacha a'zolik maqomiga ega bo'lmanan, ilgari Tariflar va savdo bo'yicha Bosh kelishuv (GATT) doirasida faoliyat yuritgan. Global iqlim o'zgarishi jarayonlari O'zbekistonni ham chetlab o'tmadi va mamlakat boshqa hududlarga nisbatan ayrim ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha tezroq yomonlashmoqda, uning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tizimlariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. O'zbekistonning JSTga a'zoligi ushbu muammolarni hal qilishda yoki aksincha, yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ekologik xavf-xatarlarga tayyorgarlik ko'rish va bu jarayon davomida ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada hujjatlar tahlili va qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalangan holda O'zbekistonning JSTga potentsial a'zo bo'lishingining iqtisodiy va ekologik oqibatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot JSTga a'zo bir qancha mamlakatlarning ekologik qonunchiligidagi o'zgarishlar va ularning umumiy iqtisodiyot va ekologik jarayonlarga ta'sirini o'rganib, O'zbekistonning potentsial a'zo bo'lishi haqida tushuncha beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** O'zbekiston, JSTga a'zolik, atrof-muhit qonunchiligi, iqtisodiy oqibatlari, ekologik barqarorlik, Iqlim o'zgarishi, qiyosiy tahlil.

**Аннотация:** Развитие промышленных секторов Узбекистана сталкивается с трудностями, связанными с проблемами энергетического сектора и неблагоприятным географическим положением. Несмотря на формирование рабочей группы по членству в ВТО 21 декабря 1994 года, Узбекистан до сих пор не получил статуса члена с момента создания организации 1 января 1995 года, ранее действовавшей в рамках Генерального соглашения по тарифам и торговле (ГATT). Глобальные процессы изменения климата не обошли стороной и Узбекистан,



и страна ухудшается быстрее по некоторым показателям по сравнению с другими регионами, что существенно влияет на ее экономические и социальные системы. Роль членства Узбекистана в ВТО в решении этих проблем или, наоборот, в подготовке к потенциальным экологическим рискам и обеспечении экологической устойчивости в ходе этого процесса имеет решающее значение. В данной статье анализируются экономические и экологические последствия потенциального вступления Узбекистана в ВТО с использованием методов анализа документов и сравнительного анализа. В исследовании рассматриваются изменения в экологическом законодательстве нескольких стран-членов ВТО и их влияние на общую экономику и экологические процессы, что дает представление о потенциальном членстве Узбекистана.

**Ключевые слова:** Узбекистан, членство в ВТО, экологическое законодательство, экономические последствия, экологическая устойчивость, изменение климата, сравнительный анализ.

## INTRODUCTION

The development of Uzbekistan's industrial sectors faces challenges linked to its energy sector problems and its unfavorable geographical location. The World Trade Organization (WTO) in its report "Adaptation to Climate Change and Trade" states that "small economies or landlocked countries are highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change on transport infrastructure..." This assertion highlights the significant issues faced by geographically closed countries like Uzbekistan. [1]

Despite forming a working group for WTO membership on December 21, 1994, Uzbekistan has not yet attained membership status since the organization was established on January 1, 1995, previously operating under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Uzbekistan has remained an observer for nearly thirty years. Despite intensified efforts in recent years to join the organization, numerous challenges persist in achieving membership status.

Global climate change processes have not spared Uzbekistan. The country is deteriorating faster in some indicators compared to other regions, significantly affecting its economic and social systems. For example, the rate of temperature increase in Uzbekistan is double the global average. Since 1890, the global average temperature has risen by 0.7 degrees, while in Tashkent, it has risen by 1.7 degrees. Additionally, Uzbekistan has recorded several negative records in terms of air pollution. [2]

Uzbekistan's WTO membership's role in addressing these problems or, conversely, preparing for potential environmental risks and ensuring ecological sustainability during this process is crucial. These circumstances necessitate additional research and highlight the need to reform the country's environmental policies further.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Scientist Points on Uzbekistan's WTO Accession

Dr. Yusupova argues that while Uzbekistan's WTO accession can stimulate economic growth through increased trade and investment, it can also lead to environmental degradation, such as pollution and resource depletion. She emphasizes the importance of carefully balancing economic development with environmental protection to ensure long-term sustainability.

The role of sustainable consumption and production patterns: Dr. Yusupova suggests that Uzbekistan should prioritize sustainable consumption and production patterns to minimize the environmental impact of economic growth. This includes promoting energy efficiency, reducing waste, and adopting sustainable agricultural practices.

Impact on agriculture and food security: Professor Khamraev highlights the potential positive and negative impacts of WTO accession on Uzbek agriculture. While increased market access can boost agricultural exports, it may also lead to competition from foreign producers and increased vulnerability to global price fluctuations. He emphasizes the need for policies that support sustainable agricultural practices and ensure food security for the domestic population.

The importance of institutional reforms: Dr. Karimov argues that successful WTO accession requires significant institutional reforms to improve governance, transparency, and the rule of law. He emphasizes the need for Uzbekistan to strengthen its regulatory framework, reduce corruption, and enhance the capacity of its public institutions to effectively implement WTO commitments.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methods used in this paper include document analysis and comparative analysis. Through document analysis, relevant political, economic, and environmental data have been deeply studied. Comparative analysis, incorporating examples from various countries and sectors, has been used to compare Uzbekistan's WTO accession process with other countries' experiences. These methods provide a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the topic.



## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

WTO membership is significant for countries as it allows them to improve external trade relations and utilize international trade corridors freely. The WTO's primary idea is to eliminate restrictions and barriers in international trade, thus proposing rules that are both binding and advisory. Among these advisory rules are environmental standards. According to WTO rules, member states have the right to set their own environmental standards, but these standards should not act as trade barriers. Member states must develop their standards in line with internationally recognized standards and ensure they are based on scientific evidence.

WTO membership offers Uzbekistan opportunities for international cooperation on environmental issues and the introduction of new technologies. This helps improve Uzbekistan's environmental legislation and apply effective solutions for environmental protection. Below, we examine changes in the legislation of several WTO member countries and their impact on the overall economy and environmental processes.

**1. South Korea.** After joining the WTO on January 1, 1995 (GATT member since 1967), South Korea significantly strengthened its environmental legislation. This process was particularly carried out through updates to the "Clean Air Conservation Act" (1990), made in 1999 and 2004 following WTO membership. This law aimed to control air pollution, significantly reducing harmful emissions from production enterprises. [3]

As a result, South Korea began to strictly enforce standards and requirements for industrial enterprises, reducing emissions of harmful gases such as nitrogen dioxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) and sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) by approximately 30-40% from 1990 to 2005. This led to a decrease in air pollution levels and positively impacted the overall health of the population.

The reforms in South Korea's environmental policies and their compliance with WTO's environmental requirements demonstrate the effectiveness of these policies. These measures were implemented not only to develop the economy but also to protect the environment. South Korea's example shows the importance of enhancing environmental legislation and implementing effective approaches to environmental protection for WTO member states.

**2. Mexico.** During the WTO accession process (January 1, 1995, GATT member since 1986), Mexico strengthened its environmental legislation regarding the use of chemicals and pesticides in agriculture. This process was particularly reflected in the amendments made to the "General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection" (LGEEPA) in 1988 and further changes made in 1993 during the WTO accession process. The new environmental norms strictly controlled the use of pesticides and chemicals.[5]

However, these changes also brought their own challenges. The introduction of new pesticides and chemicals, which were not suitable for local ecosystems, led to the pollution of water bodies. This had negative consequences, especially for the fishing sector and the population dependent on water resources for daily life. Mexico's example shows the potential adverse effects when environmental legislation changes are not suited to local natural conditions.

As a result, this event prompted the Mexican government to study the environmental impact of new pesticides and chemicals more thoroughly before their introduction, influencing future legislative reforms. The complex consequences of WTO membership in this case compel countries to carefully plan their environmental policies.

**3. Chile.** Following its WTO accession (January 1, 1995, GATT member since 1949), Chile decided to make significant changes to its environmental legislation. The most notable was the adoption of the "General Law on the Environment" (Ley sobre Bases Generales del Medio Ambiente) in 1994, particularly aimed at strengthening environmental standards in the mining sector, which has a significant impact on the environment. [6]

Under the updated law, water and soil pollution control standards were stringently enforced. This significantly reduced water and soil pollution resulting from mining activities, improving water quality, and helping maintain ecological balance.

These changes demonstrate the Chilean government's deep approach to environmental issues and its efforts to responsibly use the country's natural resources. The steps taken before and after WTO membership, as shown by the Chilean example, play a crucial role in ensuring countries' compliance with international environmental obligations and global environmental standards.

**4. India.** During its WTO accession process (January 1, 1995, GATT member since 1948), India undertook significant steps to strengthen its environmental legislative system. The "Environment (Protection) Act" adopted in 1986 was comprehensively amended in 2006. These amendments, particularly the environmental standards for imported products, were significantly increased. Measures were taken to ensure that products sold in the domestic market were produced with minimal environmental impact.[7]

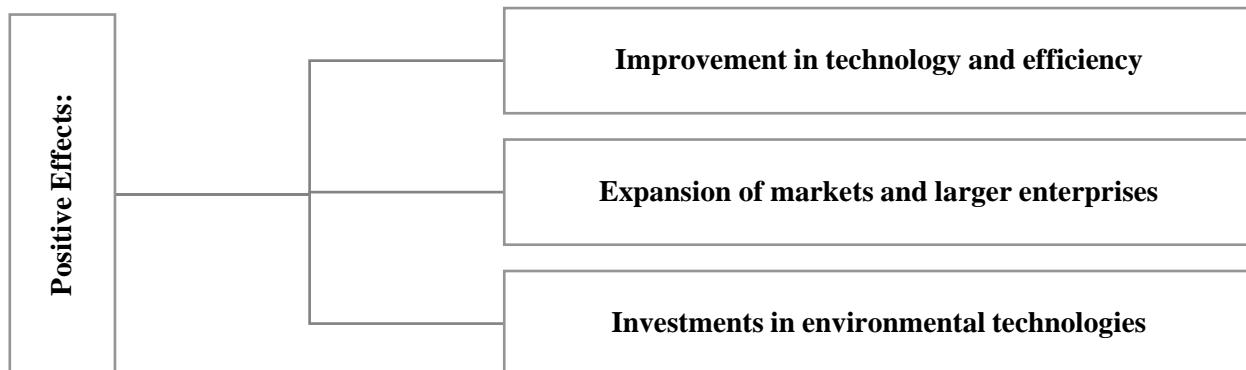
These updates allowed India to implement strategies aimed at reducing air pollution levels, such as controlling harmful gases from industrial enterprises and strengthening the restrictions placed on them. However,



these new environmental norms also brought challenges for many small and medium-sized enterprises. The adaptation process to the new regulations increased operational costs, affecting their competitiveness and overall economic activity.

Moreover, the stringent requirements for imported products demonstrated India's firm stance on fulfilling international environmental obligations. These changes not only ensured compliance with global environmental standards but also contributed to the environmentally sustainable development of the local industry. However, the necessity of developing additional financial and technical support programs for small and medium-sized enterprises to adapt to the new conditions is also evident.

According to the 2023 WTO report, international trade can play a significant role in supporting environmental sustainability. However, this process depends on various factors, with both positive and negative environmental impacts of trade.[8]

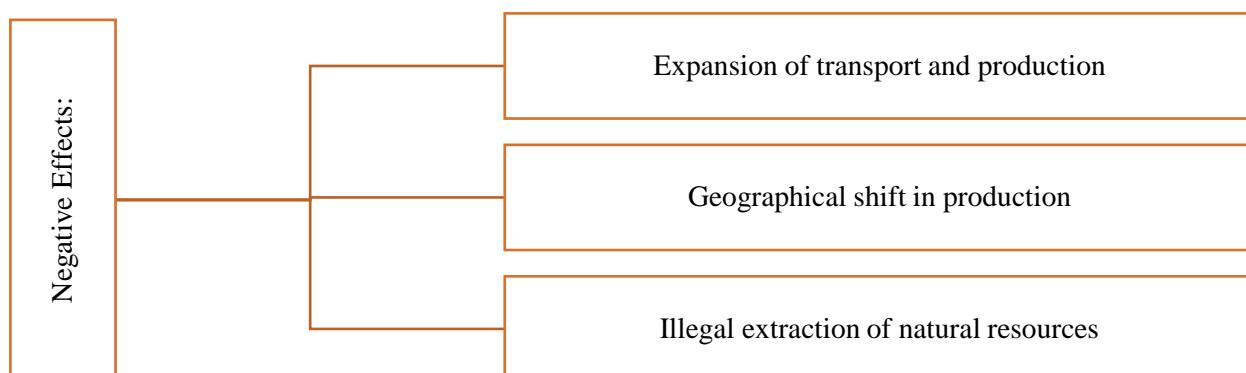


**Figure 1.** Positive Environmental Impacts of International Trade Development.

*Improvement in Technology and Efficiency:* Trade accelerates the dissemination of environmental technologies and improves efficiency. For example, importing high-quality wind turbines from international markets can enhance energy efficiency.

**Market Expansion and Larger Enterprises:** Opening trade expands market share and leads to an increase in larger, more efficient production enterprises. This reduces the amount of pollutants emitted during production.

**Investments in Environmental Technologies:** Access to broader markets through international trade increases the production and utilization of environmental technologies, reducing per unit production costs.



**Figure 2.** Negative Environmental Impacts of International Trade Development.

*Expansion of Transport and Production:* International trade expands transport and production volumes, increasing greenhouse gas emissions. According to the 2023 report, two-thirds of trade-related greenhouse gas emissions are linked to the production process.

**Geographical Shift in Production:** Access to international markets and stringent environmental requirements can encourage shifting production to countries with less strict environmental regulations, aligning with the “pollution haven” hypothesis. This reduces emissions in some regions but increases them in others.

**Illegal Natural Resource Extraction:** In some areas, international trade can lead to deforestation, habitat destruction, and illegal natural resource extraction.

WTO contributes to making trade more sustainable by increasing the compatibility of environmental policies and trade. This is achieved through further integration of the global environmental governance system and



strengthening international cooperation. WTO's efforts in this area aim to harmonize trade and environmental sustainability, creating new trade opportunities and accelerating the transition to a green economy for various countries.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the above analysis, WTO membership brings numerous achievements and potential challenges. The accession process for each country requires significant strategic steps. For developing countries like Uzbekistan, this process demands increased government attention and responsibility to effectively utilize the opportunities arising from membership and minimize potential risks.

Economic and environmental risks that may arise with Uzbekistan's WTO membership include high levels of car imports and related negative impacts on the currency market, excessive burdens on the energy sector and infrastructure, and fuel shortages and infrastructure inadequacies, which could slow down economic growth rates and worsen the environmental situation.

However, the positive aspects of WTO membership offer numerous opportunities. Membership provides Uzbekistan with the following advantages:

**Expansion of International Trade Opportunities:** WTO membership enhances the country's competitiveness in international trade and creates opportunities to access new markets, diversifying the national economy and promoting sustainable growth.

**Improvement of Environmental Standards:** International cooperation within the WTO framework and multilateral negotiations on environmental policies stimulate the improvement of Uzbekistan's environmental protection legislation, contributing to the global fight against environmental issues.

**Technological Exchange and Innovation:** WTO membership allows Uzbekistan to introduce advanced technologies and new industrial methods, increasing economic efficiency and reducing environmental impact.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's WTO membership can bring several strategic benefits, but it also requires careful planning and continuous improvement of economic and environmental policies. The country's membership in this international organization can serve as a significant step towards achieving economic and environmental sustainability.

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# Yashil

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va  
TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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