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## THE EMERGENCE OF TERMIN "GREEN DIPLOMACY" IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORETICAL ASPECTS AND TECHNOLOGY OF ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*This article examines the emergence of "green diplomacy" as a means of strengthening international economic agreements and bilateral and multilateral international relations. In this context, relying primarily on the opinions and findings of domestic and international experts and researchers, favorable avenues for organizing and developing "green diplomacy" and international relations were explored. The results showed that "green diplomacy" positively and effectively strengthens international relations by increasing motivation to implement preventive measures to protect the environment from hazardous or environmentally harmful pollution.*

*Amid globalization, the rapid advancement of science and technology, the development of international relations, and particularly the implementation of "green diplomacy" in the Republic of Tajikistan through the integration of green sciences and digital technologies, the activation of social media, the clash of cultures and civilizations, and the competitiveness of the republic's sustainable labor market compared to foreign countries, the training of specialists who meet labor market requirements is an urgent necessity. To create favorable conditions for the implementation of "green diplomacy" in the Republic of Tajikistan, special attention is paid, first and foremost, to improving the level and quality of a developed education system and developing sustainable professional competencies.*

**Keywords:** *sustainable development, sustainable competence, digital technologies, "green diplomacy," integration, professional competence, labor market, information culture, bilateral and multilateral relations.*

## ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЕ ТЕРМИН «ЗЕЛеной ДИПЛОМАТИИ» В МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

*В данной статье рассматривается возникновение «зеленой дипломатии» как средства укрепления международных экономических соглашений и двусторонних и многосторонних международных отношений. В этом контексте, опираясь прежде всего на мнения и выводы отечественных и зарубежных экспертов и исследователей, были исследованы благоприятные пути организации и развития «зеленой дипломатии» и международных отношений. Результаты показали, что «зеленая дипломатия» позитивно и эффективно укрепляет международные отношения, повышая мотивацию к реализации превентивных мер по защите окружающей среды от опасного или вредного для окружающей среды загрязнения.*

*В условиях глобализации, стремительного развития науки и техники, развития международных отношений и, в частности, реализации «зеленой дипломатии» в Республике Таджикистан посредством интеграции «зеленых» наук и цифровых технологий, активизации социальных сетей, столкновения культур и цивилизаций, а также конкурентоспособности устойчивого рынка труда республики по сравнению с зарубежными странами, подготовка специалистов, отвечающих требованиям рынка труда, является насущной необходимостью. Для создания благоприятных условий для*

реализации «зеленой дипломатии» в Республике Таджикистан особое внимание уделяется, прежде всего, повышению уровня и качества развитой системы образования и развитию устойчивых профессиональных компетенций.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, устойчивая компетентность, цифровые технологии, «зеленая дипломатия», интеграция, профессиональная компетентность, рынок труда, информационная культура, двусторонние и многосторонние отношения.

**Introduction.** As a result of the rapid trend of globalization, bilateral and multilateral international relations, and the growth of international trade between countries, environmental issues are at the forefront of government attention. In the current context of the development of a knowledge-based economy and intercultural ties between civilized countries, as well as the introduction of "green" sciences and the transition to "green" diplomacy, education can be considered a key factor in the successful economic growth of a state and the sustainable development of society [3, pp. 832-833]. In particular, the expansion of opportunities and international relations creates a need for restructuring and training personnel who are competitive, educated, culturally competent, independent, creative, innovative, and possess a variety of professions and skills relevant to their time, as well as creating favorable conditions for solving a range of economic and social problems.

One of the modern concepts in international relations is "green diplomacy," which is the result of various international norms aimed at protecting the environment from the threats of climate change, pollution, global warming, and the negative consequences of climate change. Today, this concept has become very popular in international relations, regulating environmental and climate relations between countries. The most important areas of green diplomacy are the protection of natural water resources, air quality control, biodiversity and animal habitat protection, waste recycling, and the exploration of alternative energy sources [1, pp. 124-125]. Green diplomacy undoubtedly has its roots in the theory of green transition, which emerged in the 1970s and whose main goal was to create a new framework for international relations and environmental and plant issues.

The emergence of green diplomacy is driven by the growing demands of countries and organizations to protect themselves from previously ignored influencing factors. "Green diplomacy" is considered one of the new promising areas in international relations, and its practical significance is closely linked to the developments of the 21st century concerning the existence of imbalances in modern life and environmental change. As a new direction in foreign policy, it reflects the transition from short-term geopolitical interests to long-term strategies aimed at environmental sustainability, the efficient use of natural resources, and the implementation of the Global Sustainable Development Goals. "Green diplomacy is the sum of a state's foreign policy efforts to promote environmental interests and attract international support for the implementation of environmental protection programs, and includes the formation of a positive image of the country as an active participant in the global environmental dialogue" [2, pp. 5-6].

Today, the Republic of Tajikistan occupies a special place in the region and the world. It is a full member of several international and regional organizations and financial and economic institutions. It has established bilateral and multilateral diplomatic relations with more than 180 countries. This encourages all specialists, regardless of their profession, to participate in the process of globalization and sustainable development in the country. Furthermore, to ensure the sustainable development of the competitiveness of the country's labor market, special attention is paid to developing sustainable competencies among modern specialists. This will ensure the competitiveness of the republic's citizens not only in the domestic labor market but also in the modern international market. "In the Republic of Tajikistan, the theoretical foundations and expected results of the Sustainable Development Goals are laid in accordance with the domestic and foreign policy system, with an emphasis on the digitalization of the information system, its impact on the economic and social spheres, education, and public administration, and are intended

16 to strengthen and ensure the sustainable development of various sectors of the country's professional activity" [5, pp. 447-448].

Green diplomacy, also known as environmental diplomacy or climate diplomacy, aims to effectively integrate environmental considerations into the foreign policy goals and diplomatic commitments of states in the context of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. To achieve these goals at the appropriate level and avoid problems, special attention should be paid primarily to the training of specialists – sectoral diplomats. Diplomats participate in negotiations, persuasion, presentations, and communication between countries, and all of this requires professional skills for effective diplomatic work. In this regard, the main tasks set for the implementation of "green diplomacy" in the Republic of Tajikistan are the development of critical thinking and the willingness of specialists to solve sectoral problems.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, "green diplomacy" is viewed as a tool for advancing foreign policy and a national model for sustainable development. It is implemented based on the "National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030," the "Climate Change Adaptation Program," the "Green Economy Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period 2023-2037," and other applicable sectoral regulatory documents. In this context, the use of modern digital technologies to advance "green diplomacy" in the country is also a key factor in developing sustainable professional skills for specialists to enhance their effectiveness.

**Research Materials and Methods:** This study, using a qualitative approach, assesses the growing development of "green diplomacy" in international relations. To achieve its objectives, the study employs an inductive methodology and an interpretive research philosophy. Thus, the study is based on collecting data on the opinions, views, and experiences of various target audiences regarding the emergence and impact of "green diplomacy" in the international relations system. Target theories are determined based on the predictive accuracy of the data. The purpose of the study is to assess the emergence of "green diplomacy" in global relations.

In contemporary society, the significant increase in environmental problems primarily requires the organization of "green diplomacy" between countries. Unlike empirical research related to international relations, methods for developing "green diplomacy" in the region are evolving, and the foundations for its organization as a new direction in relations are being formed. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the foundations of the emergence of "green diplomacy" and its impact on international relations. "To protect the environment and prevent the escalation of international disputes and military conflicts, it is necessary to intensify green diplomacy and place it at the center of each country's international relations as a guiding principle of its policies" [6].

According to the description above, the goal of green diplomacy is global governance, which is an important goal in preventing global disputes over important environmental issues and changes on the planet. Green diplomacy can be described in different ways, and depending on its goals, there is a description such as "The goal is to raise awareness and promote common interests in the management and protection of the common natural heritage of humanity, regardless of its geographical location. Everyone lives on the same planet and has an equal impact on the environment. The only way to solve the planet's environmental problems is through collective participation in solving them" [10, text].

**Results:** The relevance and necessity of introducing environmental terminology and sustainable development (SD) principles in line with the Sustainable Development Goals into corporate programs for diplomats are highly significant. The need for such an approach is justified given the various environmental standards, transparency and corporate social responsibility requirements, and the globalization of the industry. It is emphasized that "...traditional language training is not enough, and it is necessary to know the ability of specialists to effectively communicate at the international level and make responsible decisions, possessing deep knowledge of specialized environmental vocabulary (waste, waste management, landscape restoration, decarbonization) and an understanding of SD concepts in foreign languages" [12, pp. 311-314].

It should be noted that the development of "green diplomacy" in the Republic of Tajikistan is based on the integration of environmental and economic sciences, as well as humanitarian and natural sciences, primarily on the development of specialists' skills in solving environmental problems. This can be viewed as an interdisciplinary approach to the study of environmental terminology, project activities using modern digital technologies and, especially, the development of "green" skills. By integrating aspects and comprehensive approaches, a specialist's environmental awareness is developed, strengthening the establishment and restoration of international cooperation within the framework of "green diplomacy."

Based on the developed methodology and drawing on domestic and international theoretical literature, it was established that creating a foundation for the sustainable development of "green diplomacy" lies in regulating international trade as a key factor in the global and inclusive transition to a circular economy. A mechanism such as the "buy-and-recycle" model becomes a sustainable model, and on this basis, "green diplomacy" can be implemented even between countries. Trade agreements can support "green diplomacy," effectively increasing overall sustainability and integrating "green diplomacy" policies to achieve sustainable development goals at the international level. This method is considered effective in protecting scarce natural resources. Promoting "green diplomacy" agreements in international trade is beneficial for improving international relations. Especially recently, rising pollution and global warming have forced countries to take significant measures to reduce these harmful impacts. The development of "green diplomacy" in global trade has proven its effectiveness as a basis for addressing such issues at the international level and has confirmed its sustainability.

"Green diplomacy," according to Brodhead's research, "...is preventive diplomacy that seeks to strengthen resilience and align the interests of the state with the interests of every person on the planet in terms of development and protection of natural living conditions" [7, text]. In the context of international relations, "green" politics or environmental policy is also a political ideology that defines the sustainability of society from an environmental perspective. Despite its emphasis on human nature, environmental theory is associated with an interest in the natural environment. "Green" theory reflects this tendency in terms of political representation and natural values. Environmental issues have become a unique topic of discussion among scientists, civil society, and even in international relations between countries. On the one hand, this promotes trade relations and growth between two countries in the context of international relations, and on the other, it stimulates long-term practice of transition to a "green" system and increases environmental awareness on the planet.

The analysis results show that the importance of incorporating "green diplomacy" into the system of international relations—international trade and addressing global challenges—demonstrates a growing trend toward incorporating "green" policies into international trade agreements. Understanding the sustainability of international relations is significantly improving. The results established that "green diplomacy" has a significant impact on international relations and produces significant results. Direct investment policy also characterizes "green diplomacy" as a preventive measure to ensure environmental sustainability in addressing environmental issues. This concept is based on mutually beneficial partnerships and aims not only to attract foreign investment to address environmental issues and pollution or climate change, but also includes responsible environmental behavior by the planet's inhabitants. Due to climate change, the reduction of industrial emissions, and environmental pollution, environmental issues in international trade are becoming increasingly pressing. It is necessary to take timely and proactive measures to address issues of air quality, cleanliness of the environment, and environmental sustainability.

**Discussion:** International organizations and initiatives play a key role in shaping and supporting green diplomacy practices in Central Asia. They provide important platforms for dialogue, facilitate technical assistance, and mobilize financial resources, promoting regional cooperation on environmental and climate issues. In particular, Tajikistan, as one of the Central Asian countries with rich water resources, attaches particular importance to water diplomacy in

18 the region as a cornerstone of its green foreign policy. Given that more than 60% of Central Asia's water resources are located on its territory, Tajikistan views water not only as an important national asset but also as a key element of regional cooperation and sustainable development. The country's green diplomacy strategy focuses on promoting a green economy, prioritizing the development of clean energy (especially hydropower), protecting fragile ecosystems, and empowering local communities to implement sustainable practices. [9, text].

The results show that green practices and trade agreements supporting sustainable practices within the framework of green diplomacy are expanding significantly every day. According to research by Johnson et al., "green" theory advocates the creation of protective mechanisms and measures against environmental or climate threats to improve ecosystems [11, pp. 113-114]. Particularly since the emergence of COVID-19, which has completely shaken the world, concern and awareness of the global corporate sector regarding the promotion of "green" practices has increased, as has the expectation of measures to combat climate change and improve trade processes [15]. Within the framework of international agreements, countries around the world recognize the importance of "green" policies and sustainable practices, which contribute to the formation of a positive image of bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements.

The Republic of Tajikistan also places special emphasis on the transition to a "green" system and a low-carbon, circular, and "green" economy within the framework of international trade agreements and has significantly developed extensive environmental ties with other countries. The development of "green" diplomacy is considered innovative but crucial for any global agreement; it is inevitable to ignore it, and impossible to deny it. The future development of a low-carbon economy within a "green transition" system and the implementation of "green diplomacy" can be considered the main goal of international trade and transnational corporations in the context of the dynamic expansion of the digital economy. Attracting foreign direct investment to address environmental issues strengthens the economy, which remains a key factor in sustainable development, and, based on "green" practices, increases regional trust in the investing country. Such activities in the field of sustainable development and "green diplomacy" significantly improve international relations. According to research, global communication is beneficial to all countries, as it leads to increased assistance in solving international problems in the long term and during periods of economic downturn and environmental problems. Furthermore, the study found that "...environmental policy, often referred to as "green policy," is an ideology that promotes an ecologically sustainable environment [13, text].

**Conclusion:** To implement "green diplomacy" in the system of international relations, Tajikistan has set an ambitious goal - a complete transition to renewable energy sources by 2032, which will lay the foundation for a low-carbon future in the field of environmental protection. Tajikistan is actively attracting international investment and technical assistance to develop its energy infrastructure and improve the efficiency of environmental management. Tajikistan's proactive stance on water resources and emphasis on renewable energy sources position it as a key supporter of environmental security in the region. [8, text].

To ensure the achievement of sustainable development goals, environmental agreements that comply with the principles of "green diplomacy" are positively assessed. "The use of sustainable technologies, the appropriate use of resources that generate waste or prevent environmental pollution, the promotion of circular production processes and the assessment of environmental changes in the context of construction projects in foreign countries are important for ensuring the transition to "green" practices of economic development and sustainable development" [14, pp. 29-33].

Thus, "green diplomacy" promotes the development of international relations and guides countries toward mutually beneficial practices based on mutual understanding. Digitalization and the transition to closed-loop waste management also contribute to the development of "green diplomacy" and the improvement of international relations. Reducing carbon emissions and taking into account the interests of the population through the fulfillment of environmental obligations meets both the economic and health needs of the planet's inhabitants. However, "green diplomacy"

is not limited to one country, but represents the practice of international cooperation between different states. At the global level, "green" policies have become a priority for countries that, when investing or trading with other countries and foreign countries, prioritize "green" policies to achieve development, increase productivity, reduce carbon emissions, prevent environmental degradation, and improve air quality. Increased investment in clean and green energy improves international relations, and "green" practices increase government attention and concern for the well-being of people and the environment.

In conclusion, theoretical research has established that the development of "green" diplomacy in the system of international relations between countries is significantly increasing. The integration and study of this concept in international relations has made a significant contribution to the development of literature on global environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the globalization of joint efforts to address international environmental issues with the aim of preventing factors affecting the lives of the planet's inhabitants, in the interests of various countries, is being implemented within the framework of "green diplomacy."

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