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## International Legal Cooperation in The Field of Food Security and Agriculture

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**Abstract:** In this article you will learn about global food security, the fight against hunger and human rights to food, as well as international cooperation between Uzbekistan and the FAO, the UN specialized agency for food quality in society in the fight against poverty.

**Keywords:** FAO Constitution, FAO Committee on World Food Security, Food security, WTO, World Bank, United Nations World Food Program, Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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### INTRODUCTION

The concept of "food security" is complex and controversial in the legal and economic sciences, and to understand the essence of this term, it is necessary to highlight the theoretical aspects of the interpretation of the general concept of "security". At the semantic level, security means "a position in which no danger threatens anyone or anything" [1. 88], or otherwise – "no danger, safety, reliability" [2].

The legal encyclopedia gives the following definition of security: "Security (English safety, security) is the state of protection of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats. The main objects of security: personality - its rights and freedoms; society - its material and spiritual values; the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity"[3].

Kazakov N.D. approaches the concept of "security" as "a dynamically stable state in relation to adverse impacts and activities to protect against internal and external threats, to ensure internal and external conditions for the existence of the state, which guarantee the possibility of stable, comprehensive progress of society and its citizens." This concept, according to his remarks, has become complex and integrated, reflecting in this capacity the vital interests of the development of the individual, society and the state.

Famous security theorist L.A. Tsisar wrote that security is the most important goal and fundamental need of both the individual and the state. "The problem of ensuring security is one of the most important tasks and functions of society, state, family and individuals"[4].

The current trend in the development of agrarian legislation involves the development of a Concept for improving legislation in the field of food security, differentiated from the participation of agricultural producers, since the security of agricultural products and food is, on the one hand, the basis for the realization of the human right to food, and on the other hand, the basis for the development of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex. Uzbekistan. Hunger and malnutrition remain one of the main problems facing humanity today, therefore the world community is forced to pay more and more attention to food security, which is basic indicator of human activity. This problem forces states to take into account food security and include in the priorities of both domestic and foreign policy. In recent years progress has been made and the overall number and proportion of hungry people have been reduced, but the situation nevertheless remains unacceptable.

The preamble to the FAO Constitution enshrines the motive and purpose of the Organization.

The Member States are determined to "contribute to the achievement of universal well-being by taking independent and collective action on their part to:

- improving the quality of nutrition and living standards of people within their respective jurisdictions;
- ensuring the growth of production efficiency and distribution of all
- food and agricultural products;
- improving the situation of the rural population;
- thereby promoting the growth of the world economy and ridding mankind of hunger" [5].

An unexpected drop in cereal yields and a decline in the supply and rise in prices for this commodity on world markets between 1972 and 1973 triggered the global food crisis. In this regard, in 1974, under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) in Rome (Italy), the World Food Conference was held as an intergovernmental ministerial meeting, at which the Universal Declaration on the Elimination of Hunger and Malnutrition was adopted. This Declaration proclaimed that "every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to fully develop and maintain their physical and mental abilities.

Modern society already has sufficient resources, organizational capabilities, technology and, therefore, is able to achieve this goal. Accordingly, the eradication of hunger is a shared responsibility of all countries in the international community, especially developed countries and countries capable of providing assistance.” [6]

Since FAO's core business is agriculture, Article I, paragraph 1 of the Constitution clarifies that agriculture and its derivatives include fisheries, seafood, forestry and primary forest products.

developed countries and countries capable of providing assistance ” [7].

In the framework of this Conference, FAO invited countries to use the term “food security” as “the continued availability of sufficient world supplies of essential foodstuffs to support sustainable growth in food consumption and offset fluctuations in production and prices” [8]. This definition was enshrined in the report of the World Food Conference, which was presented at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly in 1975.

The outlined directions for solving problems in the field of food security, proposed in the framework of the World Food Conference, formed the basis of the International Commitment to Ensure World Food Security (hereinafter-International obligations). In 1975, the UN General Assembly Resolution "Development and International Economic Cooperation"[9] was adopted, which called for the accession of states to the International Commitment, the need to create world grain reserves at the national and regional levels and provide assistance for expanding and increasing food production in developing countries.

In response to the recommendations of the World Food Conference, the FAO Committee on World Food Security was established in 1974. During this period, the Committee focused its attention on increasing global grain production and stabilizing global grain markets, assuming that these measures would be sufficient to ensure adequate food supplies for all people in all parts of the world [10. 38].

Consumption issues related to access to food for vulnerable populations have been explored in depth by A. Sen in *Poverty and Mass Hunger: An Essay on Granting and Disenfranchisement*. He looked at food security in terms of the rights of individuals and households. His research resulted in the recognition that food security is not limited to the supply of sufficient food; it is important that the poor and vulnerable also have physical and economic access to this food [11].

During the second world food crisis in 1983, the CFS endorsed a revised and expanded concept at its session: “Food security is achieved when all people always have physical and economic access to essential foods in the quantities they need [12. 40].

WTO accession is an important step towards increasing participation in world trade in a more open and predictable manner and contributes to more efficient functioning of domestic food markets. Reducing barriers to export markets enhances trade prospects and can help boost agricultural production and productivity in the country. On the other hand, accession to the WTO in itself guarantees a country's participation in agricultural trade. Fulfillment of obligations, accession, adaptation to new conditions of trade and participation in the multilateral trading system. For example, with regard to domestic support, in particular to limit trade distorting subsidies, the government is faced with the need to revise government support measures. In addition, for the full use of the opportunities offered by accession to the WTO, the regulatory framework for regulating trade must be brought into line with international norms and standards, and support measures to improve the overall competitiveness of agriculture must be brought into line with the requirements of the WTO. Trade plays an important role both in ensuring the overall growth and development of the country, and in solving specific program and sectoral problems. The tasks of agriculture include ensuring food security, increasing income and rural development, increasing agricultural production and increasing exports. Agricultural policy, in turn, is closely linked to a country's trade regime, so the WTO pays close attention to such important aspects as protection measures at the border (customs duties and non-tariff barriers) and support for agriculture. In addition, for the full use of the opportunities offered by accession to the WTO, the regulatory framework for regulating trade must be brought into line with international norms and standards, and support measures to increase the overall competitiveness of agriculture must be brought into line with the WTO requirements.

In the course of my opinion, I would also like to say that AV Malkhasyan, in his doctoral dissertation on philosophical sciences, focused on the following: Trade plays an important role both in ensuring the overall growth and development of the country, and in solving specific program and sectoral problems. The tasks of agriculture include ensuring food security, increasing income and rural development, increasing agricultural production and increasing exports. Agricultural policy, in turn, is closely linked to a country's trade regime, so the WTO pays close attention to such important aspects as measures of protection at the border (customs duties and non-tariff barriers) and support for agriculture [13. 62]. If trade negotiations weaken the protection of domestic producers, then their consequences inevitably manifest themselves in various sectors, including agriculture. Also, Trade outcomes affect rural incomes and employment, and this largely determines the extent of poverty and inequality. Trade can contribute to job creation and income growth for broad strata of the population, subject to the development of agricultural cooperation and the agro-industrial complex and the entire network of its supply and processing of products.

Thus, the trade aspect is directly related to food security, ensuring the trade exchange of food between countries with surplus goods for export, and countries where there is no economically efficient production of food

products in quantities that meet their needs. In most countries, imports provide a significant proportion of their supply, and attempts to compete with imports can, on the one hand, have devastating consequences for local producers, and, on the other hand, can stimulate productivity-enhancing changes [14, 63]. From the foregoing, it can be concluded that it is important to take into account changes in foreign trade policy and their consequences for various aspects of agricultural development and food security.

Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a member of the International Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), one of the specialized organizations of the United Nations, which in turn is one of the most important countries in the organization. Relations between this organization and Uzbekistan date back to 2001, when Uzbekistan's agricultural products were free and in high demand in foreign markets. Later, the issue of Uzbekistan's accession to the Organization began the legal process in 2011, and in 2014, with the opening of a representative office of the Organization in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to actively participate in the organization.

In particular, I would like to note the visit of the Director-General of the International Food and Agriculture Organization Jose Graziano da Silva to Uzbekistan and the prestigious conference held during the visit, "Uzbekistan's efforts to expand its activities in regional and international markets. Such integration is crucial in today's globalized world. In this regard, the increase in the production of food products in Uzbekistan, especially fruits and vegetables, can also serve to ensure food security in other countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is proud to contribute to the effectiveness of Uzbekistan's purposeful and consistent efforts," he said [15].

One of the main areas of current cooperation in the activities of the FAO of Uzbekistan is the efficient, rational and economical use of natural resources, the improvement of their management system. The directions of assistance currently provided by the FAO to the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined in the program for 2014-2017. They are:

Establish production of high value agricultural products for domestic market and export by diversifying crops and improving production

- Introduction of effective tools and systems against locusts and pests, implementation of agriculture that helps to protect nature
- Control of brucellosis and other infectious diseases of livestock by increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry, prevention of livestock diseases, development of beekeeping
- Development of national fisheries, increase of productivity
- Effective management of natural resources, development of forestry, assistance in increasing the income of the rural population, the use of innovative, advanced technologies in the management of land and water resources, prevention of risks associated with drought [16].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev signed a resolution dated April 28, 2017 "On measures to improve the activities of the Uzbek Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification."

Also, in accordance with the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on food safety:

- Deepening structural reforms and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening food security of the country, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector;
- further optimization of arable lands by reducing the area under cotton and cereals, planting potatoes, vegetables, fodder and oilseeds on vacant lands, as well as the placement of new intensive orchards and vineyards;
- creation of favorable conditions for the promotion and development of diversified farms engaged in the production, processing, preparation, storage, sale, construction and provision of services, as well as the production of agricultural products;
- Implementation of investment projects aimed at the construction, reconstruction and modernization of existing processing plants equipped with the latest technology for deep processing of agricultural products, production of semi-finished and finished food products;
- Measures have been identified to further expand the infrastructure of storage, transportation and sale of agricultural products, agrochemical, financial and other modern market services [17].

In December 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Uzbek Agency for Agro-Industrial and Food Safety's "Agricultural Modernization Project of Uzbekistan" also outlined a number of cooperation measures.

The World Bank (Bank) is currently engaged in assisting Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) to implement an agricultural development strategy for 2020-2030, designed to make the sector a driver of economic growth, create new jobs and increase people's incomes [18].

The legal foundation for land tenure in Uzbekistan is contained in three key documents: the Constitution (Article 55), the Land Code (Chapter 4), and the Civil Code (Chapters 8, 13 and 17). The Land code stipulates that "land is a state-owned national treasure, it is subject to rational use and it is protected by the state as a base

of life, activities and welfare of the population” (Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Chapter 4, Article 16, 1998). All agricultural land in Uzbekistan is owned by the state. State ownership of land is maintained to ensure the country's food security and social stability, and to better operate the state-run irrigation system. Farmers in Uzbekistan use land on the basis of long-term lease contracts with the state that give them the right to cultivate a parcel of state-owned land for up to 50 years. The legal and regulatory framework of Uzbekistan provide an adequate and appropriate enabling framework for implementing the key activities to be taken up under the program. Social Protection, consumer responsiveness and public accountability are well enshrined in the legal framework at different levels. The Constitution of Uzbekistan and several laws highlight the importance of state's commitment to serving and ensuring protection of the public, in general, and the poor and vulnerable sections. Explaining our research topic, in the field to reveal problems, to make necessary offers Uzbekistan Requires analysis of the legislation of the Republic. "On the sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population." Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan states the state of citizens administrative bodies, local state authorities, to have legal rights from the bodies carrying out the state sanitary control on the sanitary-epidemiological situation and the state of the human environment, the production of products from legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, the work performed and the quality of working conditions and services of employees; has the right. It follows that every civilian life is to those who have sufficiently struggled with the answers to the demands of producing consumer goods.

To prove my point, let us consider another important decision. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations World Food Program to expand and deepen cooperation with the measures on the Resolution of the President. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations World Food Program (hereinafter referred to as the World Food Program). in cooperation with BOOD) aimed at developing and modernizing the agro-industrial complex, effective implementation of structural reforms, strengthening efforts to ensure food security, as well as expanding cooperation with these organizations based in Rome (Italy). In order to further increase resource potential and efficiency:

1. For information, at the 32nd FAO Regional Conference for Europe (hereinafter - the Regional Conference), held from 2 to 4 November 2020, the Republic of Uzbekistan was elected Chairman of this Regional Conference for a term of two years. to be accepted.
2. The following should be identified as priorities for the comprehensive expansion of cooperation with the FAO, the PRC and the BOOD:

Promoting the interests of the country at the regional conference, ensuring the effective implementation of all decisions taken under the chairmanship, the implementation of plans for practical cooperation between these international structures and Uzbekistan;

Close cooperation with the countries-participants of the Regional Conference for the development of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the introduction of the world's best practices and skills, knowledge and innovations to ensure food security;

Communicate to the international community the achievements of the Republic of Uzbekistan in ensuring sustainable growth of the agricultural sector and food security;

Promoting the country's fundamental interests and position on the effective implementation of the country's agrarian and food policy within the framework of the FAO, the PRC and the BOOD, as well as the wider use of their potential in deepening cooperation with global funds and international organizations;

Attracting grant, financial, technical and expert support from FAO, IFRC and BOOD in order to improve the quality of food and living standards of the population of Uzbekistan, ensure the efficiency of food production, as well as the introduction of advanced technologies in the field development and implementation of national strategies, programs and projects; [19] Also, If the above measures are implemented in practice, we will see the fight against hunger and poverty in our country and the proper formation of the right of the population to food.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that some of the existing technologies in manufacturing indicate problems with food safety and food quality, which in turn require additional measures to protect the rights of consumers. Over the next two decades, the agricultural sector has developed rapidly worldwide through the direct care of the United Nations and its agencies. However, the rapid growth of the population, the lack of attention of the state to agriculture, the low capacity of production and the unequal distribution of production create new problems in this regard. This requires the FAO to work on new and concrete projects to further increase the impact of its activities.

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