

is determined by the principles of the Bologna Process, but with the preservation of the identity and high competitiveness of the French education system through further professionalization of the university sector. This is achieved through the opening of new specialties of interdisciplinary and «technological» types, the launch of new professionally oriented areas of training, the maximum possible integration of the educational process, research, and the conditionality of their funding by the results of the scientific activities of teachers and students, and ensuring a high level of quality education through the improvement of procedures, mechanisms, and incentives in the control system [4].

The experience of foreign countries is also important for Ukrainian education, which is trying to preserve its own pedagogical achievements, make them understandable to other nations, and combine them with the pedagogical achievements of the world's leading countries.

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## ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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*The publication analyzes the formation of the foundations of environmental policy as an adequate response of humanity to the challenges posed by globalization and social transformation since the second half of the twentieth century. The chronology of the adoption of major international agreements on environmental issues is elucidated. The main provisions of the adopted international agreements in the field of environmental protection, conservation and restoration of natural resources, conservation of biological diversity, etc. are specified.*

**Key words:** *environment, environmental protection, international government program, environmental policy.*

The middle of the twentieth century was marked by a significant anthropogenic impact due to post-war industrialization, reconstruction, and the growth of mass production of goods. As a result, by the early 60s of the last century, the environmental component was on the agenda as an important part of the policies of developed countries. This is primarily due to the steady deepening of the environmental crisis, or rather the crisis of society's relationship with nature.

Awareness of the unprofitability and ineffectiveness of decisions at the level of individual states in the face of intense qualitative and quantitative depletion of natural conditions and resources has focused the attention of the international community on the need to change the methods of organizing policy, including at the global level. Therefore, since the late 1950s, there has been a need for radical measures regarding the goals and priorities of development of each country and society as a whole. For the progressive part of humanity, the necessity and validity of forming mechanisms for political decision-making in the environmental sphere through achieving political consensus and stability of interests of various institutions and political actors become obvious.

The current political process is characterized by the international community's awareness of new challenges and threats to global civilizational development. Politics, economics and ecology have become a cause-and-effect chain, interdependent factors in the global perspective.

There is a clear tendency to understand the content of the concept of national security taking into account not only political, military, economic, cultural and civilizational, but also environmental aspects, which has defined environmental policy as a set of measures aimed at environmental protection, conservation and restoration of natural resources, introduction of waste-free and low-waste, environmentally friendly technologies, development of environmental education and training, legal protection of ecosystems in order to ensure optimal conditions for natural resources use. In this context, experts distinguish two groups of interrelated tasks that environmental policy is intended to solve:

- ✓ tasks aimed at preserving the conditions of human existence;
- ✓ formation of a culture of life, primarily an ecological one.

The state of the environment is becoming a condition for the survival of mankind, as evidenced by the processes of globalization, which have increased the priority of environmental issues. However, until the 1960s, none of the European countries had a clear environmental policy. Dissatisfied student protests in France and Germany, the deteriorating environmental situation in economically developed countries, and the Club of Rome's global models of "limits to growth" drew European public opinion to the environmental problems of economic development and questioned the hierarchy of values that had been formed in a society focused on long-term consumption growth. The common environmental policy in Europe dates back to a conference of heads of state and government held in 1972 in Paris. The UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference) was held on June 5-16, 1972. The opening day of the conference (June 5, 1972) is considered to be World Environment Day. This international forum was the first to discuss the concept of sustainable development, which is now the most popular concept of human development. The conference created the Stockholm Declaration, which established 26 principles of environmental protection, and established the Environment Fund. The Declaration defined the main directions and principles of international legal environmental protection in the following areas

- rational use of natural resources;
- conservation of flora and fauna;
- prevention of environmental pollution (including the sea);
- the relationship between environmental protection and socio-economic development;
- demographic issues;
- environmental management;
- scientific research;
- education.

For the first time in the world, the *Stockholm Declaration* enshrined a number of international legal principles, including

✓ recognition of the human right to live in a healthy environment and the duty to protect it (Principle 1);

✓ the principle of the sovereign right of states to develop their natural resources and responsibility for environmental damage caused by other states (Principle 21)

✓ the principle of cooperation in solving environmental problems (Principle 24).

*The Stockholm Conference* prompted the scientific community to undertake a number of international scientific studies, which were published in 1972:

– «Limits to Growth», a study commissioned by the Club of Rome on the long-term consequences of the global trend of population growth, industrial and agricultural production, consumption of natural resources and environmental pollution, which laid the foundation for the modern concept of «sustainable development»;

– «Only one Earth», a study commissioned by the UN, which for the first time raised the issue of the relationship between environmental protection and the development of world society, in particular, it suggested that humanity should take on the responsibility for managing the planet.

In the period of 70-90 years, European countries adopted more than 30 environmental laws and created dozens of ministries for nature protection.

In 1972, the international environmental program «Man and the Biosphere» was adopted, which declared the creation of biosphere reserves for the protection of the world's nature and the introduction of a system of global background monitoring of the environment.

The Man and the Biosphere Program is an intergovernmental scientific program aimed at strengthening cooperation within the natural and social sciences aimed at the rational and sustainable use and conservation of biosphere resources, as well as the development of scientific research to improve the management of natural resources and human interaction with their natural environment [1].

Under the Program, the first biosphere reserve was established in the United States in 1976.

UNESCO's global network of biosphere reserves includes 748 sites in 134 countries and performs the following functions

- conservation and protection of genetic resources, ecosystems and landscapes;  
- active promotion of sustainable development based on appropriate scientific and logistical support;

- support for educational and training projects, research and monitoring at the local, regional, national and international levels [2].

Since the mid-1990s, effective environmental policy has been one of the EU's priorities (in 1998, the inclusion of environmental issues in all policy areas was announced). An important step was the signing of the Amsterdam Treaty (1997), which defined a high level of environmental protection as one of the EU's absolute priorities.

The development of the Stockholm Declaration was the Rio Declaration, adopted at the Earth Summit, held at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992. The slogan of the conference was «Our last chance to save the planet». This event was the largest of all international meetings on environmental issues. The Rio Declaration develops the provisions of the Stockholm Declaration and contains 27 principles of environmentally correct behavior of the world community, which are recognized as the fundamental principles of international cooperation on environmental protection.

The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted in **Rio de Janeiro** (Brazil) on June 5, 1992, and it pursues three main goals, in particular: conservation of biological diversity; sustainable use of its components; and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

In addition, the conference in Rio de Janeiro approved the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Agenda 21, a program for world governments to implement the concept of global sustainable development. The Agenda included 2.5 thousand recommendations on the protection of the atmosphere, oceans, biodiversity, solving demographic problems, poverty and the structure of the international economy. To implement Agenda 21, the UN Commission and the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development were established.

**The Earth Summits** are meetings of world leaders that have been held every 10 years since 1972, with the support of the United Nations, to identify ways to promote sustainable development at the global level. These meetings resulted in development programs for the period 2000-2015 and global goals for 2015-2030. The first summit was held in Stockholm in 1972, the second in Nairobi (Kenya) in 1982, the third in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the fourth in Johannesburg (South Africa) in 2002. The most recent Earth Summit, known as Rio+20, was also held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.

In 2012, the United Nations organized the Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as «**Rio 2012**» or «**Rio+20**», which was held in Rio de Janeiro. At the Rio+20 Conference, countries sought ways to address many of the challenges of sustainable development, including those related to urbanization, energy, water, food and ecosystems, among others:

- transition to a greener economy with a focus on poverty eradication;
- protecting the oceans by combating overfishing, the destruction of marine ecosystems and the negative effects of climate change;
- improving living conditions in cities and increasing the efficiency of urban infrastructure;
- expanding the use of renewable energy sources, which can significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions (as well as air and indoor air pollution) and simultaneously promote economic growth;
- improving forest management to provide a wide range of benefits – for example, halving deforestation by 2030 would reduce climate change and greenhouse gas emissions by approximately \$3,7 trillion, and this does not include the benefits of job creation and income generation, biodiversity conservation, clean water sources, and the medicinal properties of forest vegetation;
- increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of water use to promote development and prevent desertification.

August-September 2002 was marked by **the World Summit on Sustainable Development** in Johannesburg, South Africa, where the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation were adopted [3].

**The UN Conference on Biodiversity 2022 (COP15)** of the parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a conference held in Montreal, Canada, which ended with the signing of an international agreement to protect 30% of land and oceans by 2030 (30 by 30) and the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework [4].

On December 19, 2022, almost every country on earth signed an agreement that provides for the protection of 30% of land and oceans by 2030 (30 by 30 is a global initiative by governments to designate 30% of the Earth's land and oceans as protected areas by 2030) and 22 other goals aimed at reducing biodiversity loss. When the agreement was signed, only 17% of the land and 10% of the ocean were protected. The agreement provides for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and the change of current subsidy policies to better protect biodiversity. However, it takes a step backward in protecting species from extinction compared to the Aichi targets set by the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992. Some countries said that the agreement was not sufficiently focused on protecting biodiversity and that the process was rushed. Only the United States and the Holy See did not join the agreement. The absence of the United States' signature weakened the agreement. Nevertheless, the country helped to reach the agreement, has significantly advanced some of its goals, especially the 30 for 30 target, at the national and international levels, and is a major donor to biodiversity protection.

As practice shows, the processes of globalization and social transformations in the modern era have increased the priority of environmental issues and actualized the issues of environmental policy at the state level.

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## ПРОБЛЕМИ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ І ВИХОВАННЯ У ЗАГАЛЬНООСВІТНІХ ШКОЛАХ

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*Although there is a general understanding in Ukraine of the goals and objectives of environmental education and its importance for the country's sustainable development, there is no separate subject called "Ecology" in secondary schools. In the Biology and Ecology course, the distribution of hours between biological and environmental topics is not proportional, with only 20% of class time allocated to ecology. The complication of the relationship between humans and nature has led to the emergence of a number of applied environmental areas, which are much larger than in the classical bioecology block. Over the past decades, about 90 areas (sections and subsections) have been formed, and students receive rather superficial knowledge about them.*

**Key words:** *environmental education, environmental education, environmental culture, environmental awareness, secondary school.*

Світовий досвід переконує, що стан збереження навколишнього середовища і раціональне використання природних ресурсів, ефективність виробництва перебувають у прямій залежності від розвитку освіти, вдосконалення нових освітніх технологій та підвищення екологічного освітнього рівня населення [1]. Тобто вагомість екологічних знань, що є фундаментом для формування екологічної свідомості та культури населення, не викликають сумніву.

Відповідно до Концепції екологічної освіти України, екологічне навчання і виховання повинні охоплювати всі вікові, професійні та соціальні версти населення, і ґрунтуватися на таких принципах:

- системність і безперервність, що забезпечують умови формування екологічної культури між окремими ланками освіти, єдність формальної і неформальної освіти;
- орієнтацію на ідею цілісності природи;
- міждисциплінарний підхід до формування екологічного мислення, що передбачає логічне поєднання й поглиблення системних природних знань;
- взаємозв'язок краєзнавства, національного і глобального мислення, що сприяє поглибленому розумінню екологічних проблем на різних рівнях;
- конкретність та об'єктивність знань, умінь і навичок тощо [2].