



## Implementation of environmental policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

The article highlights the environmental problems left over from the times of the former Soviet Union before the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the reforms carried out during the years of independence to solve them, as well as the facts that the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan to solve environmental problems were carried out on the basis of world experience.

### Keywords:

Ecology, Island disaster, environmental safety, land and water resources, environmental problems, environment.

Uzbekistan inherited from the previous regime the ecological crisis associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea, lands that negatively affect the health of the population and the state of the environment, lost water and land resources. At the end of the 1980s, environmental problems in Uzbekistan worsened so much that by a decree of the Government of the Republic in April 1988, the state body for environmental Protection – By a special decision of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, territorial divisions of the Committee were established in the regions (districts), as well as in the city of Tashkent.

In order to radically improve public administration in the field of environmental safety and create favorable conditions for environmental protection, improve environmental conditions in the republic, prevent harmful effects of waste on the environment and improve the quality and level of public health, lifestyle, long-term improvement of the waste management system, also in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

dated April 21, 2017 No. UP-5024 "on improving the public administration system in the field of ecology and the environment" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2017 No. UP-2915 "on measures to ensure the organization of the activities of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection" The State Committee of the Republic turned over.

The state branch of Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the State Department of ecology) is the state body in the field of Environmental Protection, rational use of Natural Resources and repeated production and reports to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition, the system of the state environmental and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the branches of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for Ecology and environmental protection, as well as regional departments for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the regions and the city of Tashkent.

Improvement departments of district authorities were established under the Ecology Department of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and on the basis of the Environmental Protection Department, ecology and environmental protection departments, districts environmental protection departments, cities and districts of the State Unitary Enterprise "Clean Zone", as well as in the Republican districts on the basis of provision of services for the elimination of household waste.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of Public Administration within the framework of the Congress of administrative reforms in public administration, coordination of the objectives of the strategy of action on the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, as well as to ensure the protection of Ecology and the environment, sustainable provision of a favorable environmental:

- Inspection for the supervision of ecology and environmental Protection on the basis of the Inspection for the supervision of the conservation and use of Biodiversity and Protected Areas and inspection for the supervision of collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial and disposal of waste without the formation of a legal entity;
- Association of specialized sanitary cleaning enterprises of the Republic;
- The Center for the introduction and development of information and communication technologies and the introduction of Environmental Information Center, Information and communication technologies and Multimedia in the form of a State Unitary Enterprise on the basis of billing system.

At the state Ecology Department there are such departments as the scientific-research institute of Ecology and Environmental Protection of Uzbekistan, the Environmental Department of Uzbekistan, the scientific-innovative center "Eco-Energy", The Scientific-Information Center.

The Environmental Protection policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at

protecting the country's environmental safety and the environment, improving the environmental situation, preventing the harmful effects of waste on the environment, creating favorable conditions for improving the standard and quality of life of the population, collecting, storing, transporting, processing and utilization of waste.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has joined a number of international conventions in the field of Environmental Protection and the ratifications of relevant development protocols:

- Vienna Convention on the protection of the ozone layer (18/05/1993.);
- Montreal Protocol on substances that destroy the ozone layer(18/05/1993.);
- London to make changes to Montreal protokol on substances that destroy the ozone layer (01/05/1998);
- Copenhagen change to Montreal Protocol on substances that break the ozone layer (01/05/1998 y.);
- The UN Security Council on the protection and use of transboundary water flows;
- Convention on the Prohibition of the use of military or other hostile means that affect the natural environment; (05/26/1993 y.);
- The main convention on climate change (20/06/1993) (Kyoto Protocol, 1999.);
- Convention against desertification in countries with severe drought and / or desertification,especially in Africa. (31/08/1995.);
- Basel Convention on the control and elimination of cross-border movements of hazardous wastes (12/22/1995.);
- Convention on Biological Diversity(06/05/1995.);
- Convention for the protection of universal cultural and natural heritage. (22.12.1995.);
- Conventions on international trade in Wild fauna and flora at risk of extinction. (25/04/1997.);
- Convention for the conservation of nomadic wild species. (01/05/1998.);
- Ramsar Convention of international importance as a habitat of birds, mainly in the case of wetlands. (08/30/2001.).

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**In the appeal of the head of our state to the Oliy Majlis, serious concern was expressed about the worsening of the environmental situation in our region and around the world, and it was noted that efforts aimed at mitigating the impact of the Aral Sea environmental tragedy, together with the army countries and the world community, should be continued.**

***“In this regard, we will further work within the framework of the multilateral Trust Fund for ensuring human security in the Aral Sea region, which was established in cooperation with the United Nations.”***

In fact, the construction of the Aral Sea has become not only our region, but also the center of an ecological disaster at a global level. Therefore, in September last year, both at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly and at the 72th session of the UN General Assembly, our esteemed president put this issue on the agenda.

At that time, for the first time in history, on the UN High platform, the president of our country showed the map of the sea to the world community, explaining with great care how deep and complicated the problems.

It is not surprising that last year they proposed to adopt a special resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the declaration of the Aral Sea region as the territory of ecological innovation and technology, and to celebrate the date of approval of this important document as the day of protection and restoration of international ecological systems.

Consequently, from the 5.5 million hectares of land appearing on the territory of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the drained depths of the sea, 75 million tons of dust and poisonous salts annually rise to the atmosphere, reaching far beyond the forests of Pamir, Tien-Shan, even Greenland, Arctic glaciers and Norway. Of course, on the initiative of our country, in 2017, the trust fund of the United Nations Human Security multilateral partnership was established for

the Aral Sea region, which serves as the base platform of the international community to provide practical assistance to the population living in a severe ecological zone.

The fact that countries such as Norway, Finland, Japan, South Korea, the European Union, Germany, the UAE, Turkey, Sweden are showing great interest in this fund shows that its prospects are great. However, frankly speaking, at the same time, the main work falls on the responsibility of Uzbekistan, the costs of unprecedented work are mainly covered by the Republican and local budget and charitable funds.

The substantive and reasonable proposal in the appeal is also a consistent and logical continuation of the policy pursued by the president of our country, in the last four years, about one and a half million hectares of forests and bushes have been created in the drained part of the sea bottom, and the addition of 700 thousand hectares of land to this.

The new plant fields, slopes and plantations, which are being created here as a result of unprecedented measures of Uzbekistan, contribute to the formation of soil layers, the gradual change of climate and environment, mitigation of the consequences of environmental risks on the island, reduction of damage to the health of millions of people.

In 2017-2021, the state program for the development of the Aral Sea region, as well as with the relevant decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, systematic work is being carried out to create a “green belt” in the Aral Sea basin and Aral Sea region, its yandash Khorezm, Bukhara and Navoi regions.

Last year, the presidential decree “on approval of the concept of development of the forestry system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” on October 2 once again confirms that these goals are strategic.

Now, the implementation of the multilateral Trust Fund for ensuring human security in the Aral Sea region is extremely relevant. Itself the Trust Funds Management System is characterized by accuracy and regularity in decision-making, funds taqsimplash and accounting processes. More than 50 Un

funds around the world are showing that they are also ideologically effective with their transparency principles. Uzbekistan has also gained sufficient experience in this regard, and the international community's scramble around this environmental problem will serve to complement the strategy of global action to combat climate change.

No doubt, such aspirations occupy a worthy place in the solution of the problems associated with the employment of the population here, the economic and life well-being.

In addition to restoring the balance of ecosystems and ensuring biodiversity, this will create the opportunity to ensure employment, environmental and food security of about 100 thousand people in the region through the creation of infrastructure, the development of livestock, fisheries, poultry, agriculture and tourism. In this sense, this initiative, which was raised in the appeal, is aimed at further strengthening the status of Uzbekistan as a vibrant and active participant in the solution of regional and global environmental problems, not just as an ordinary viewer, but also as a practical action to its solution.

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