

UZBEKISTAN'S ECOLOGICAL POLICY AND PROSPECTS OF USING THE EXPERIENCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN ITS IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

In recent years, environmental security issues have risen to the level of state policy in Uzbekistan. It is emphasized from the platforms of regional and international organizations that the problems of the natural environment, the Island, peace and security are closely interrelated, and that they are gaining a global and global nature. In the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the issue of "prevention of environmental problems that may harm the environment, population health and gene pool" is put forward. In 2019, based on the experience gained during the reforms in the field of environmental policy, the environmental movement of Uzbekistan was terminated and the environmental party of Uzbekistan was established. "This change will strengthen healthy competition in the political arena and serve to strengthen the Environmental Movement as a distinct political force." In this regard, the reorganization of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection in order to improve the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection is also of urgent importance. At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the "Strategy of Actions on the Five Priority Areas of the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" developed based on the analysis of current legislation, law enforcement and advanced foreign experience, especially the activities of state bodies in the field of ecology and environmental protection the task of improvement was determined. This is being continued in the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026. Based on the concept of Uzbekistan's environmental policy, President Sh. Mirziyoyev analyzed the global and regional issues of environmental problems in their entirety at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. In particular, the tragedy related to the drying up of the Aral Sea as the biggest environmental disaster in Central Asia was discussed in detail. This shows that Uzbekistan's environmental policy is gaining both local and global significance.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory documents, state management of environmental protection , rational use of natural resources , and environmental security is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan , the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan , and local government agencies . They control and manage the activities of the networks related to the industry. Natural resources control bodies have a system of their management. Also, to establish environmental cooperation with foreign countries , bring in foreign investments to solve environmental problems , foreign perform the task of studying the ecological experiences of the states .

Today , the tasks of protecting ecology and the environment are clearly defined in the action programs of the existing parties in Uzbekistan . For example, in the pre-election platform of the " Adolat" social-

democratic party, a number of tasks related to ecology and environmental protection are defined. In particular, "Adolat" SDP focuses its efforts on solving environmental problems, first of all, on the economic aspects of these problems. In particular, it was noted that imposing all environmental problems and issues related to protection of citizens' health only on the State budget can lead to neglect.

According to the party's program and political platform, the environmental problem should become the problem of every citizen. The electorate of the party, especially its activists, should organize the general mobilization of the general public. It needs to be formed and manifest itself as a political force oriented towards a specific goal.

In the program of the social-democratic party of justice, it is stipulated that the party will closely cooperate with the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan on issues related to the prevention of environmental pollution, ensuring the integrity of the animal and plant world, and protecting the health of the population. The party believes that it is necessary to strengthen environmental expertise of economic projects, to ensure its openness and transparency, and to involve NGOs, the scientific community, and the body of deputies in this work.

All parties shall coordinate their environmental relations with the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection to prevent environmental pollution, ensure the integrity of animal and plant life, preserve biodiversity and protect public health with the political position, interests and ideas of their parties. trying to rise to the level of state policy.

Formation of ecological thinking, development of love for nature in the conditions of modernizing Uzbekistan, in particular, "All things in nature serve us", "Man is superior to nature!" in the Soviet ideology. The slogans "Mother Nature is our common home" and "Nature is Us" were changed. This attitude towards nature was born during the independence of Uzbekistan. In the conditions of Soviet totalitarianism, the anthropocentric approach, that is, man sought to subjugate nature for his own purposes. Now the ecocentric approach is preferred, that is, man considers himself a part of nature and in harmony with it. This is a serious revolution in thinking in the modern society of Uzbekistan.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection" was signed. According to the decree, to fundamentally improve state management in the field of environmental safety and environmental protection in the country, to improve the ecological situation, to prevent the harmful effects of waste on the health of citizens and to create favorable conditions for raising the standard of living of the population, collecting, storing, transporting, and disposing of household waste. , in order to further improve the processing and burial system, Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan State Committee State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan was renamed and reorganized. Its system was improved and its powers expanded. Organizational and practical capabilities of state administration in ecology and environment protection were further deepened. The obligation of official organizations and institutions related to the field has been clearly defined. The main tasks of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection are as follows:

ecology, environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and their restoration; to ensure the favorable ecological condition of the environment, the protection of ecological systems, natural complexes and individual objects, and the improvement of ecological conditions; implementation of state environmental control over compliance with legislation in the field of waste-related activities, establishment of an effective system for collection, transportation, disposal, processing and burial of household waste in close cooperation with local state authorities and citizens' self-government bodies;

establishment of state environmental control over the preservation and use of land, underground resources, water, forests, protected natural areas, fauna and flora, and compliance with the legislation in the field of atmospheric air protection; ensuring inter-agency cooperation in the development and implementation of practical measures related to the coordination of ecology and environmental protection work, the implementation of a unified policy on nature protection and resource conservation;

maintaining the state cadastre in the field of ecology and environmental protection, state registration of breeding and preservation nurseries of wild animals, wild plants, zoological and botanical collections; organization of environmental education, promotion and education, as well as retraining and professional development of specialists in the field of ecology and environmental protection.

At the moment, within the central apparatus of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Inspectorate for the control of generation, collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial and disposal of waste, as well as the Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Karakalpakstan committee, regional departments of the inspectorate operate in the apparatuses of the Departments of Ecology and Environmental Protection of the city of Tashkent.

"Toza Hud " state unitary enterprises under the Ecology and Environmental Protection Committee of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional ecology and environmental protection departments and improvement departments under the hokims in cities and all districts on the basis of their service sections for the transportation of household waste branches were established.

Environmental knowledge and understanding is necessary for every person not only to improve his lifestyle, but also to be in harmony with nature. Every citizen with ecological education considers himself a part of nature. If ecological rules and laws are combined with continuous environmental education, information and ecological culture, the laws of the ecological system in the environment will not be violated. Today, it is ensured that nature conservation is the work of all people, and ecological culture and sustainable development are always practiced, regardless of the field. This is an important task not only for the people of Uzbekistan, but for the entire humanity. In today's environment, where the global environmental threat is becoming more and more intense, everyone should protect the world and the whole nature by protecting themselves. Otherwise, human life is in great danger.

The problems of regulating the impact of man on the biosphere, maintaining the compatibility of the favorable natural environment with social development, harmonizing its interaction, and achieving balance in the relationship between man and nature are becoming more and more urgent.

The ongoing arms race, the development of atomic, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, their storage and testing pose a great threat to the human environment . The prevention of such a threat to man and nature, man and the universe has become a phenomenon related to the universal destiny of the planet.

The environmental security policy of the state is carried out on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legislation on environment and sustainable development, as well as the principles of the Johannesburg Declarations and the Paris Conference, and a legal democratic state and an open civil society are being established through a social and ecologically oriented market economy. So, mutual cooperation of the society and the state in Uzbekistan is a phenomenon of purposeful efforts aimed at national development and stabilization of healthy social life.

It is known that Uzbekistan inherited from the former Soviet regime industrial technologies that are morally obsolete and pollute the environment. In such conditions, it is the most important task to harmonize not only industry, but also agricultural production and household life with the policy of "greening" and nature protection.

recent years , the level of anthropogenic impacts on nature has decreased significantly due to the effective measures implemented in the field of industrial ecology and environmental protection in Uzbekistan . However, in the future, the following environmental problems await their solution in the territory of Uzbekistan:

- The environmental situation caused by the drying up of the Arol Sea ;
- soil and water resources caused by the degradation of flora and fauna ;
- reduction of the negative impact of anthropogenic, especially industrial production on the quality of soil, water, biological resources and atmospheric air by all measures;

- collection, transportation and recycling of industrial and household waste
- work system ini ng blood pressure ; _ _ _ _
- Of environmental conditions, sources of pollution, and so on.

Guaranteeing the cleanliness of the human environment. directed.

the composition of the environment and stabilizing ecological complexes from the point of view of human health is one of the most important directions of the environmental policy of Uzbekistan . In particular, the difficult ecological situation along the island is being improved by the reconstruction of local water bodies and the construction of drinking water conduits .

It should be noted that during the years of independence , atmospheric air pollution in Uzbekistan decreased by 1.95 times, and wastewater pollution by 2.0 times. The use of pesticides in agriculture was reduced by 4 times over the next 5 years. The monodominance of cotton in the arable fields has ended, and the arable areas of grain and legumes, vegetables and sugarcane are expanding. The area under cotton cultivation has decreased significantly, making up about 50% of the total cultivated area. Currently, specially protected areas, national reserves and parks are being widely developed.

2019-2030 " , which was considered the main strategic direction in the implementation of the state environmental policy, and in accordance with it, regional programs on environmental protection. As a result, the release of polluted substances into the atmosphere in the territory of Uzbekistan was reduced by 2.1 thousand tons. In order to recycle useless electric lamps and tools containing mercury, devices were prepared and put into operation in the cities of Navoi, Andijan and Bukhara. The production weight of ethylated gasoline has increased.

At the moment , there is a National Program to stop the use of ozone-depleting substances directly related to industrial production , a National Strategy for the transition to a sustainable development model of the country, a National Program of Actions to Combat Desertification, a National Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions , Protected Natural Areas development and deployment Master scheme, environmental education State Standard and environmental education program are developed and consistently implemented .

Measures such as not to produce pesticides that are dangerous for human and animal life, to use safe ones when necessary, to create an effective and useful system of plant protection and biological methods are being carried out on a large scale. In particular , out of a thousand ort iq biolaboratories and biofactories own into received system organize done _

The sharp increase in the number of industrial enterprises and machines in Uzbekistan in recent years shows the need to pay great attention to industrial ecology. Industrial ecology cannot be imagined without economic diversions and financial investments of nature users. In order to protect mother nature from the influence of anthropogenic and man-made factors, it is necessary to follow the working program developed by the state.

Industrial ecology can cause great damage to the atmospheric air pool, soil and drinking water as a result of neglect in large cities.

Today, ecology has become a universal problem beyond the scale of a certain region or republic. We can see this in the following problems.

"Ozone hole" is one of the most global problems in nature conservation, a serious problem that bothers all mankind. The ozone layer is 3-5 mm thick and is located 17 km above the earth, protecting people from ultraviolet rays from the sun. Direct sunlight kills all living organisms. The ozone layer has been a very delicate and important natural shield for humans. But later, as a result of the development of man-made factors, a hole appeared in the thin shield. "Due to anthropogenic influence, a large amount of fluorine, chlorine gases, freons and (NO₂) nitrogen oxides are released into the atmosphere. Today, the ozone hole has formed in a smaller area of Antarctica and the Arctic. "Also, the ozone layer over big cities is getting thinner every day." This is a very threatening problem for life on earth, for man, animate

and inanimate being, the total existence.

Acid rain is at the root of the environmental crisis. Ozone, hydrocarbons, sulfur dioxides and other gases fall into the atmosphere from the upper atmosphere as a result of precipitation. Wherever acid rain falls, it enriches the soil with toxic substances and disrupts the activity of microorganisms in it. Some of the substances are absorbed in the poisonous body of the plant that sprouted from it. It enters the human body and causes serious diseases. The animal world is facing a similar crisis.

Air pollution in industrialized cities causes respiratory and skin diseases in people. Where ozone, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide have entered the atmosphere, the health of the people deteriorates in such rainy weather. Crops, crops and vegetables become unfit for consumption. Agriculture suffers greatly from this type of rain. Also, all types of metals rust or corrode.

The "greenhouse effect" is a unique problem of atmospheric disturbance, in which thick smoke of carbon dioxide-containing gases rises to the surface and envelops the earth, blocking the passage of sunlight into outer space. As a result, the air on the earth warms up and causes climate change. According to further information, it is estimated that in the near future (50-60 years) the Arctic and Antarctic ices will melt, and the water level of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans will rise to a height of about 50 meters. As a result of rising ocean waters, there is a possibility of flooding a number of areas of Europe, Africa and Australia. Entire cities and industrial enterprises will be submerged.

One

of the means that pollutes nature in the largest amount is oil processing and waste of radioactive substances. Flora and fauna die directly under their influence.

In various regions of the globe, the soil for growing plants becomes unusable, desertification, salinization, the increase of waterless-arid areas, the decrease of forests that produce several thousand tons of oxygen, and the drying of natural wetlands also lead to the deterioration of the atmosphere.

The greatest environmental tragedy in Uzbekistan is the shrinking of the Aral Sea. Its size is 17.6 sq. km from 67.5 sq. km. decreases by km. Once upon a time hundreds of large ships sailed in the sea and canneries worked around it, but today's situation is very sad. Salt dust blown into the air from the level of the Aral Sea increased the salinity level in the regions of Khorezm, the Republic of Karakalpakstan by 75%. Its influence is felt even in distant regions.

In the areas along the island, the level of drinking water pollution is high, and the productivity of agricultural crops has decreased sharply due to the salinity of river waters. The amount of salt in the content of cultivated agricultural crops is high. In Khorezm, Karakalpakstan, children's diseases and mortality of young children are higher than in other regions. According to the data, among the babies born, there are also relatively many people who are mutated.

These environmental problems in the territory of Uzbekistan are under strict control. Official organizations, state and non-state institutions are working effectively in mutual cooperation. Social life is becoming more and more healthy. Studying ecology on the basis of modern science is becoming more and more relevant. It is becoming necessary to find theoretical solutions to the problem and increase the efficiency of scientific research.

On November 17, 2022, the European Union announced a new project aimed at the stability of energy relations in Central Asia. According to the project, he developed a program to maintain a stable energy balance in the region, to use the vast potential of the reserve, and to introduce new, modern technologies in this regard. Allocated 6.8 million euros according to the project to improve the efficiency of using new energy sources and build modern energy sources. This project is considered to be a green way for the European Union to achieve new practical results for Central Asia.

European experts have deeply studied the existing energy sources and unused opportunities in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. They studied a number of shortcomings in this regard. In particular, they found out that there are some defects in the management system, financial, technical and social obstacles. According to the conclusions of experts, this project serves to eliminate these obstacles and

launch new energy sources, and further increase energy efficiency in the region. The implementation of the project is planned for 4 years, i.e. 48 months. Its purpose is to use the best practices, technologies, low-cost and multi-effective mechanisms of the European Union. To achieve this goal, work is carried out in 3 directions. The first is to ensure effective functioning of the government system, the second is to provide practical support to local state bodies in finding, building and using new energy sources, and the third is to direct the activities of state institutions and organizations to this issue. In this way, Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is mobilized to improve the ecological balance by launching new energy sources.

It is envisaged to coordinate the activities of representatives of the ministries and state bodies responsible for the energy system, various companies, civil institutions working in the energy system, increase their responsibility, and strengthen the sense of responsibility.

It is necessary to take measures to transition to a sustainable energy system by creating political, legal and regulatory frameworks. The expected result is to ensure social activity of citizens in the process of increasing energy efficiency and launching new energy sources, increasing their sense of responsibility and the culture of energy use, developing a gender-inclusive policy and creating their regulatory and legal framework. Also, it is planned to inform the general public about the advantages and possibilities of increasing energy efficiency and launching new energy sources, to adequately promote information, information and news distributed to the population in a timely manner, and to carry out explanatory work.

On September 1, 2022, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development started a new phase of cooperation in order to protect nature and eliminate environmental problems. According to the agreement between these two organizations, measures were taken to implement the green policy of Uzbekistan and ensure its effectiveness in 2022-2025. For this purpose, it was agreed on the allocation of 7 million euros in order to deploy European technologies in ecologically difficult regions of Uzbekistan. In this way, cooperation between the European Union and Uzbekistan on ecology and environmental protection is deepening.

Measures are being developed to implement the experience of the European Union in the disposal of hazardous waste in Uzbekistan. In particular, measures are being taken to build technologies effectively used in Germany, France, Austria, Sweden and other countries in Central Asia to prevent the threat of hazardous waste and the terrible damage they cause. In particular, on the basis of the "Environment and Security" program, in order to introduce new technologies for the disposal of hazardous waste from uranium mining in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, organizing training courses for specialists working in this field, preparing various manuals, giving advice, communicating with the public measures will be taken to increase ecological culture in the society by working, carrying out explanatory work among the general population.

In this regard, the European Union, in agreement with the leadership of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has developed a program to further strengthen cooperation with uranium-producing countries, including Uzbekistan.

At the initiative of the European Union, regional negotiations on ecology and environmental protection are being conducted. It is distinguished by the breadth of the scope of negotiations. In particular, the large-scale problem related to climate change was made an important topic of the negotiations. Because climate change is not a one country problem. It is a global problem that requires the entire region, and even more globally. In particular, the need to grow agricultural products, prevent the problem of global food shortage, and ensure global sustainable development on this basis is increasing. Based on this great need, the European Union pays great attention to ensuring natural development in Central Asia, which has perfect four seasons and the most solar energy.

In Central Asia, climate change will seriously affect water resources, agriculture and energy sources. Water is the main natural resource for Uzbekistan and an important factor that ensures development. In

particular, the use of transboundary rivers, solving problems in this regard is of great importance. According to the conclusions of European Union experts, population growth is observed in Central Asia in 2030-2050. This in itself increases the need for water and land. According to data related to climate change, in 10-15 years the current water resources may not meet the needs. By 2050, the need for water in the Central Asian region will increase dramatically. Problems arise in medium and small rivers and inland waterways.

In the long-term program of the European Union related to the development of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, further strengthening of cooperation in solving problems related to climate change, joint solution of problems is defined.

The foundations and sources of eliminating the threats of climate change and ensuring its safety are being studied. Including insufficient vital needs, the presence of human and economic problems, additional negative effects on natural resources, seasonal and permanent water shortages, energy shortages, insufficient infrastructure, ineffective organization of ecological services, violations of the principles of biodiversity conservation, social tension and some conflicts. availability, low standard of living of the population, etc.

The long-term activities of the European Union and Uzbekistan in the field of ecology and environmental protection, cooperation in this regard, is bearing fruit. Measures are being taken to eliminate serious natural threats and dangers in our country. It stands out as the result of the environmental policy of the new Uzbekistan.

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