



LEGAL SUPPORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article explores the main directions of the environmental policy of the state. The goals, objectives and principles of environmental protection are defined. The environmental legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is analyzed. The mechanisms of the concept of environmental protection in 2030 are analyzed. Conclusions on the development of the draft Environmental Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan are formulated.

Keywords: environmental policy of the state, directions of environmental policy, environmental protection, use of natural resources, environmental safety, environmental legislation, environmental code.

Introduction

Environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and ensuring the environmental safety of the population act as independent areas and components of the environmental policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The strategic goal of the state's environmental policy is to preserve ecological systems, improve the state of natural resources, maintain their integrity and life-supporting functions for the sustainable development of society, improve the quality of life, improve human health, and ensure the environmental safety of the population.

To achieve these goals, it is necessary to consolidate socio-political, national-economic, organizational and legal means and measures aimed at restoring and preserving natural objects, rational use of natural resources; ensuring the qualitative state of the environment as a necessary condition for the life of the population.

It should be emphasized that all three directions in the system of interaction "society - nature" are inextricably linked. But at the same time, these areas have their own characteristics, which must be taken into account and regulated in the legislative acts of our state. In addition, in environmental legislation, environmental relations that arise in the process of preserving, restoring and improving the state of natural objects and resources are fixed as a priority. Thus, they also coordinate relations on the





rational use of natural resources, on the prevention and prevention of the onset of environmental danger to the life of the population.

Environmental protection is a set of international, regional, national, local socio-political, socio-economic, cultural, educational and organizational and legal measures aimed at eliminating disturbed ecological systems, preventing and preventing harmful and dangerous anthropogenic impacts on natural objects, restoration and improvement of the state of natural resources, ensuring sustainable environmental development and favorable conditions for human health and well-being.

This definition, we think, covers all aspects of the interaction of the "society - nature" system. First of all, in terms of scale it covers international, national, regional and local actions. Further, it coordinates and directs all spheres of social activity. It takes into account all the necessary directions of the protective process. And, finally, and most importantly, it contributes to the provision of favorable conditions for the health of the population.

It should be noted that the protection of the natural environment as a complex area in the environmental legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the developed countries of the world is recognized as a priority, dominant. What is the priority of environmental legal relations over other areas - the use of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety?

From our point of view, the priority of protective relations is as follows:

- Firstly, international, national, regional and local environmental programs and concepts are mainly protective;
- Secondly, such important institutions and components of environmental law as environmental control, environmental expertise, EIA, regulation, certification and licensing, economic instruments, environmental legal liability and others are widely used in the use of natural resources;

Thirdly, the natural resource legislation sets out the norms and requirements for the protection of lands, waters, subsoil, forests, flora and fauna. This means that in the process of using natural resources, protective norms must be strictly observed. So, for example, part 1 of Art. 2 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" states: "Land, subsoil, water, flora and fauna, atmospheric air are subject to protection from pollution, damage, depletion, destruction, destruction, irrational use";

- Fourthly, environmental standards and principles are widely used in the process of ensuring the environmental safety of the population and ecological systems.

The priority of protective relations in the system of environmental policy became possible and decisive precisely with the acquisition of state independence by the





Republic of Uzbekistan. For many years, under the conditions of the administrative-command system, the central direction was the "use of natural resources", and, accordingly, in legislative acts, socio-political documents, first of all, norms and requirements regarding the use of natural resources were fixed, and then - nature protection.

Considering protective relations in the system of interaction "society - nature", it is necessary to analyze the goals, objectives, principles and basic requirements for the "protection" of the natural environment.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" in Article 3 establishes: "The objectives of nature protection are:

- Creation of favorable conditions for people's health, preservation of ecological balance, rational, sustainable nature management in the interests of effective and sustainable socio-economic development of the republic;
- Preservation of the richness of species and the genetic fund of wildlife;
- Preservation of the diversity of ecological systems, landscapes and unique natural objects;
- Ensuring environmental safety;
- Preservation of cultural heritage associated with natural objects.

These goals in their content reflect general and specific features. Firstly, they contain measures that characterize all areas of the state's environmental policy, and, secondly, they fix measures that reflect only specific features, thereby defining the main tasks facing the state.

The goals and objectives of environmental legislation are determined by the activities of the subjects of environmental relations, the principles of environmental policy. In turn, the principles of environmental legislation guide the actions of the subjects of these relations, stabilizing the process of interaction between the "society-nature" system.

Art. 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" is called "Achieving the goals of nature protection". It consolidates the fundamental foundations of all three areas of environmental policy, characterizing the general and specific principles of protective relations.

It should be noted that the main directions of the environmental policy of the state are also defined in the "Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030". The Concept specifies the following goals: ensuring a favorable state of the environment as a necessary condition for improving the standard of living and health of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan;





sustainable economic development through the introduction of innovative technologies that reduce the negative impact on the environment and public health; ensuring the rational use of environmental objects and the reproduction of biological resources.

The objectives of this Concept are:

preservation and protection of environmental objects (land, water, atmospheric air, subsoil, flora and fauna);

expansion of protected natural areas;

ecologization of the economy, the introduction of economic mechanisms for nature management, the priority use of materials, products, production and other facilities that pose the least environmental hazard;

improvement of state control in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, as well as the system of environmental monitoring of the environment;

scientific support for environmental protection;

improvement of the waste management system, taking into account environmental safety, ensuring the environmentally safe use of toxic chemical and radioactive substances;

increasing the ecological culture of the population, the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection and strengthening the role of civil society;

formation of a society that ensures sustainable development with a minimum impact on the environment;

expansion of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

The principles of environmental relations, enshrined in the head law, are:

- maintaining the stability of the biosphere and its ecological systems as a human habitat and concern for the environmental safety of people, the gene pool of man and his future generations;
- Ensuring the rights of citizens to a favorable environment for life, the obligatory nature of environmental education in all types of educational institutions;
- Science-based combination of environmental, economic and social interests of society;
- - Obligatory ecological expertise;
- - The need for the reproduction of natural resources, the prevention of harmful, irreversible consequences for the natural environment and human health;
- Publicity in solving environmental problems;





- A combination of national, regional and international interests in the field of nature protection;
- Liability for violations of the requirements of environmental legislation.

These special principles of a protective nature play a decisive role in all processes of environmental policy. In addition, in legislative acts of a protective nature, on the basis of these general principles, specific principles for the protection of each natural object are established.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection and use of the flora", "On the protection and use of the animal world" are dominated by protective norms aimed at restoring, preserving, reproducing, improving living conditions, as well as limiting and prohibiting the use of these resources without prior implementation of protective measures. character.

According to the Concepts of Environmental Protection until 2030, the following approaches are provided for when implementing the environmental policy of Uzbekistan:

systematization and improvement of the legal framework - implementation of international standards, codification of environmental legislation, introduction of a system of environmental insurance, audit and strategic environmental assessment, integration of environmental certification into the system of a certificate of conformity, development and implementation of modern methods for calculating environmental pollution;

ecologization of the economy - rational consumption of natural resources, excluding their degradation, conducting a mandatory environmental review, assessing the restoration possibilities of the potential capacity of ecosystems;

improvement of economic mechanisms for nature management - dependence of the amount of payment for emissions and discharges on their volume and danger to the environment and public health, an acceptable level of budgetary financing of environmental protection;

strengthening control in the field of environmental protection and rational nature management - a clear delineation of the rights and powers of state bodies in the field of environmental protection, the optimal centralization of all environmental bodies within one state body and giving it the necessary and reasonable powers to make decisions, an acceptable level of financial technical equipment of regulatory authorities;

conducting comprehensive environmental monitoring - improving the unified state system for monitoring the environment, the formation of a fund of information resources;





development of innovative technological processes and methods - investing in scientific development of environmentally friendly technologies, industries, types of raw materials, materials, products and equipment, research into the vulnerability of ecosystems and the impact of the level of environmental pollution on public health and environmental objects;

formation of environmental culture and education - building an integrated system of continuous environmental education of the population with the involvement of civil society institutions, participation of the population in decision-making on environmental issues;

strengthening international cooperation - participation in the efforts of the world community in maintaining a safe level of the environment and combating climate change, attracting additional external investment in environmental protection and rational nature management.

Environmental protection is a priority direction of the environmental policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, coordinating the process of rational use of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety.

To date, a draft Environmental Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being developed. According to our development and adoption of the Environmental Code, we can draw the following conclusions:

Firstly, the Environmental Code is a set of laws of direct action, systematized into a single organism, establishing general and specific norms and requirements in all areas of interaction between society and nature, consolidating all institutions of environmental law to solve environmental problems.

Secondly, the development of the Environmental Code is a complex law-making process that needs scientific and practical justification and the creation of the necessary socio-political, socio-economic, organizational and legal mechanisms for the implementation of environmental measures.

Thirdly, the effectiveness of the implementation of the norms and requirements of the Environmental Code will directly depend on the formation of civil society institutions, the broad participation of public organizations, local governments and citizens in solving environmental problems.

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