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Full Length Research Paper

The role of international conventions in ensuring environmental security in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article is analyzed about the role of international conventions of ecological safety in Uzbekistan and the affairs are being implemented. In general, action plans and other projects and programs are being implemented, such as, joining the Republic of Uzbekistan to global environmental conventions to save the country's ecological potential has led to the attraction of financial resources from foreign investments on a grant basis. Today, the UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan's Environmental Program; Transboundary Biodiversity Project in Western Tien Shan; Ozone Layer Protection Projects; action plans on saving the environment of Central Asian countries. Keywords: Ozone; Climate; Water; Plant; Waste; Animal; Convention; Environment.

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, organizational, legal and socio-economic measures to ensure environmental safety has consistently been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. To implement international law contract, the provisions of the conventions, to the national legislation has become one of the key issues. International cooperation in the field of nature protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined by the foreign policy strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan have signed a number of intergovernmental agreements, such as the Vienna Convention "On the Protection of the Ozone Layer" (18.05.1993), the Convention "On the Prohibition of Military or Other Violence to the Natural Environment" (26.05.1993), the Convention "On Biological Diversity" (06.05.1995), the Convention "On the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Over the World" (22.12.1995), the Convention "On International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (01.07.1997), the Convention "On the Protection of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (01.05.1998), the Ramsar Convention "On Wetlands of International Importance as Waterfowl Bird's Habitation Places" (08.02.2002), as well as in the branch of cooperation in the field of nature protection. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly: "Speaking about the problems of ensuring security and stability in Central Asia, we can not avoid the important problem of rational use of regional water resources... Uzbekistan will support draft conventions on the use of water resources in the Amudarya and the Syrdarya basins which are developed by the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted obligations on the exemption of ozone depleting substances from our country according to the Vienna Convention "On the Protection of the Ozone Layer" and its Montreal Protocol. Uzbekistan has ratified all four changes to the Montreal protocol, including London, Copenhagen, Beijing and Montreal. Three of the Cabinet of Ministers resolutions and 17 departmental acts were adopted to ensure the direct execution of these documents, with the introduction of legal mechanisms regulating the import or export of ozone-depleting substances or products in the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, under the cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and Development (UNDP) programs for the implementation of the Convention requirements, a series of joint projects, whose overall cost is 4 mln, have been implemented. As a result, the innovation technologies in the production and maintenance of over 110 refrigeration units has been introduced by the Committee, and customs' organs have been provided with new technologies to control more than 20 ozone-depleting substances. On May 1, 1998, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the London and Copenhagen changes to the Montreal Protocol. These amendments to the UN Letter were enacted on September 8, 1998. On September 7, 2018, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer" (Montreal, 1997) and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ratification of the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances" (Beijing, 1999) has been signed. Uzbekistan has demonstrated its full commitment to ozone protection since it was put into effect in 2007, when Montreal and Beijing amendments and additions were signed. GEF / UNEP have signed a project for Uzbekistan "To Continue Supporting Institutional Strengthening in Countries that are Transiting to the New Economics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) in the Montreal Protocol". In June 2009, workmen visited to prepare a strategy directed towards stopping the use of the GXFU step by step in the countries that are transiting to the new economics. In 2016, 5284 applications for the use of ozone depleting substances (4729 in 2015) were reviewed and 197 permits for the import of products containing ozone-depleting substances into the country and 13 for importing ozone depleting substances into the country were officially adopted.

DISCUSSION

In general, the Republic of Uzbekistan has fulfilled its obligations under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol to 99.95 percent, which was specifically recognized by the United Nations Ozone Protection Secretariat. Recognizing the need to take effective action to address the climate change problems and mitigate its consequences, Uzbekistan joined the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (RKIK) in 1993, undertaking specific commitments to the world community. In 1998, the Kyoto Protocol was signed, which was ratified on August 20, 1999. Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change from July 11, 1997, was ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 12, 1999 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. In accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and the International Convention on Climate Change, a set of measures has been developed by the government to approve the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 20, 1999, N 469 "On the Program of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1999-2005". In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 9, 2000, N389 "On the issues of implementation of the Environmental Protection Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1999-2005", the main provisions of the National Gas Emission Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2000-2010 and measures for its implementation were adopted. As a result of the work, the inventory of the antropogenic impact on the climate system, the forecast of climate change, the national cadastre of greenhouse gases in 1999 and the first national information "Uzbekistan-studying the country on climate change" in 1999, National

Action Plan on greenhouse gas emission reduction; 2004-2005-the preparation of the second national information were carried out. In Uzbekistan, the project "Uzbekistan-the study of the country on climate change" has started with the support of the GEF and the United Nations Development Program. As a result of the work on "Climate Projects", ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have been identified in Uzbekistan. Today, the country is working on renewal of fuel and energy facilities, development of renewable energy sources and utilization of human waste and others. Pilot projects are being implemented with international organizations on forest logging and installation of solar batteries. The UN Convention on Biodiversity considers biodiversity and the conservation of existing areas. Based on "The National Strategy and Action Plan of Keeping Biodiversity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in 1998, the main focus is directed towards improving the national legal framework and expanding the scope of protected areas and promoting the existing ones. Biodiversity in the country is about 27,000 species. Whereas more than 15,000 species are included in animal, more than 11,000 species are included in plants and water grasses. In 2011, a nature reserve as a biosphere reserve was created in Uzbekistan firstly among other Central Asian countries. Over the past five years, the country has improved the material and technical base of more than 10 protected areas and has developed plans and passports for all regions to improve the living conditions of the unique wildlife species. The basis of the national legal framework in this area is composed of 5 laws and more than 20 legislative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, in 2014-2015, amendments were made to the Law "On Protected Natural Areas" and adopted 5 Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers. In 2016, 1715 permits have been issued for special use of biological resources, which is 118% versus 2015. Of these, 265 documents for hunting wild animals, 205 ones for their import into the country, 542 documents for their export from the country, including 411 under the CITES Convention, 275 species of medicinal, food and technical crops, 412 ones for exporting wild-growing plants and 14 for importing them in the territory of the Republic and two documents for keeping and breeding wild animal, as well as, 2 documents for zoological collections were issued. The Ramsar Convention "On Wetlands of International Importance as Waterfowl Bird's Habitation Places" has taken its place in biodiversity conservation.

RESULT

In accordance with the Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 30, 2001, the Republic of Uzbekistan acceded to the Ramsar Convention. This decision came into effect on February 8, 2002. According to the analysis, more than 4 million waterfowl birds move from the Republic of Uzbekistan annually and open water basins of our country are the sites of winter season for more than 100 species of birds. There are about 10 water basins in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are of great importance for local water birds. Dengizkul (31.3 hectares), located in the Bukhara region in 2001, is included in the list of the international wetlands of the Ramsar Convention. At the same time, in the course of implementing the "Action Program for 2008-2015 on Efficient Use of Aydar-Arnasay lake system and Implementing Their Ecologic Stability", the Aydar-Arnasai lake system has been granted the status of international protected lakes under the Ramsar Convention and they were registered on October 20 by the Convention Secretariat. At the same time, researches show that currently more than 20 open water reservoirs meet the requirements of the Ramsar Convention. At the initiative of the State Ecological Committee in 2014, "The Program of Complex Measures for the Rational Use of Biological Resources and Ensuring a Stable Environmental Situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan" has been approved, which is currently being implemented in close cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies in 31 directions in 6 branches. Work is underway to include a number of wetlands such as Sudoche in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Achchiqkol in Kashkadarya region in the Ramsar List for the purpose of preserving environmental sustainability, sustainable use of flora and fauna. Together with scientists,

specialists, public organizations, regular monitoring and other activities are being carried out in these natural areas. Another important convention is the Basel Convention “on the Control of Transboundary Movements and Destruction of Hazardous Wastes”. This Convention regulates the control of hazardous wastes transboundary movement between States, based on their essence. In 1996, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Convention. The legal criteria for the implementation of this convention in Uzbekistan are determined by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the Regulation of Import and Export of Ecologically Hazardous Products and Waste to the Republic of Uzbekistan". On April 5, 2002 the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" was adopted. As a result of the adoption of this law, there has been a legal regulation of the problem of wastes in the country, which pollutes the natural environment and seriously affects it.

CONCLUSION

In 2017, Uzbekistan in order to establish a system of integrated waste management and establish state environmental control over waste management with the use of funds from international financial institutions, including 37,1 mln Euro (French Development Agency - Samarkand) and 92.25 million US dollars (Asian Development Bank - Tashkent city) were implemented; attracting direct foreign investment in the Fergana valley, the company Man Capita S.P.C. (Bahrain) – US \$ 300 million, in the Akhangaran and Parkent districts of Tashkent region Sejin G & E company (South Korea) - US \$ 50 million doll, as well as, consortium ENEL (Austria, Germany, Azerbaijan) -US \$ 50 million in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions and others were implemented. In general, action plans and other projects and programs are being implemented, such as, joining the Republic of Uzbekistan to global environmental conventions to save the country's ecological potential has led to the attraction of financial resources from foreign investments on a grant basis. Today, the UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan's Environmental Program; Transboundary Biodiversity Project in Western Tien Shan; Ozone Layer Protection Projects; action plans on saving the environment of Central Asian countries.

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