

NATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract: *The legal basis of environmental protection in Uzbekistan is given in the article and liability for violation of laws is highlighted.*

Key words: *Constitution, environmental protection, substance, Atmosphere, goals and objectives of the Concept, Montreal Protocol.*

Currently, in the new Uzbekistan, consistent work is being carried out in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, improvement and improvement of sanitary and ecological conditions, and ensuring its stability.[1]

Environmental protection is extremely important for the present and future generations. In order to live, it is necessary to preserve nature, manage natural resources wisely, and use them economically. In addition, today, many ecosystems on the globe have almost completely depleted their reserves and reached an irreparable level. Also, in the situation where the world population is growing and the need for economic development is increasing day by day, protecting the environment is considered a more urgent task than ever.[2-3]

National standards of environmental protection.

The legal basis of environmental protection is primarily reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 50 of the Constitution (Citizens are obliged to take care of the natural environment), Article 54 (Breach of the rules of combating epidemics), Article 55 (Breach of rules, norms, guidelines and other requirements on radiation safety) and 100 - the rights and obligations of citizens in this area, the attitude to the environment and the activities of the management system are defined in the articles. In particular, Article 50 states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the natural environment with care." Article 100 states that environmental protection is the responsibility of local government bodies.[4-5]

Also, on December 27, 1996, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Atmospheric Air" was adopted. The law consists of 30 articles, including legal documents on atmospheric air protection, rights and obligations of citizens, standards and regulatory documents, liability for damage to the air environment.[6-7].

On September 23, 1994, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Underground Resources" was adopted. The law consists of 10 sections and 51 articles.

On May 6, 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" was adopted.

On April 14, 1999, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Forestry" was adopted.[8-9].

In 2000, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Environmental Expertise" was adopted.

On December 6, 2001, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" was adopted. This law defines the procedure for the use, processing and export of waste in the territory of the republic, as well as the rights and obligations of enterprises and organizations in this regard. Also, at the 7th session of the second convocation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Convention "Conservation of Biological Diversity" was adopted in the territory of Uzbekistan.[10-11]

Also, Decree No. PF-5863 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 30, 2019 "On approval of the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" was adopted. Within the framework of this Decree, based on the achieved results, target indicators and the main directions for the relevant period for the protection of the environment, the "road" will be separately approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a period of three years. maps" will be implemented step by step.[12-13]

The concept determines the priorities of the state policy in the field of environmental protection in the specified period, and their implementation allows to ensure the sustainable development of the state in the interests of future generations.[14-15]

The goals and objectives of the concept:

Ensuring a favorable environment as a necessary condition for improving the life and health of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan; sustainable economic development due to the introduction of innovative technologies that reduce the negative impact on the environment and the health of the population; ensuring the rational use of environmental objects and the restoration of biological resources.[16-17].

The following are the tasks of the Concept:

- ensuring preservation and protection of environmental objects (land, water, atmospheric air, subsoil, flora and fauna);
- expansion of protected natural areas;
- improvement of state control in the field of environmental protection and rational use of nature, as well as the system of ecological monitoring of the environment;
- scientific provision of environmental protection;
- increase the ecological culture of the population, increase the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection, and strengthen the role of civil society;
- formation of a society that ensures sustainable development with minimal impact on the environment;
- expansion of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.[18-19]

At present, 7 UN missions dealing with environmental problems are operating in Uzbekistan, especially the environmental problems of the Island and its shores are the focus of attention of international organizations, and various activities are being held in this direction.[20].

On May 18, 1993, the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Azone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Azone Layer.

The complete cessation of the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2030 is a strategic direction for Uzbekistan to comply with the international obligations of the Montreal Protocol.

Since 1993, Uzbekistan has been a member of the UN Convention on Climate Change (New York, May 1992), the Kyoto Protocol to this Convention was signed in 1998 and ratified in 1999, Paris the agreement was signed in 2017 and ratified in 2018.

Uzbekistan is an equal member of the CIS Interstate Ecological Council signed in 1992.

Today, Uzbekistan has an environmental component with China, Georgia, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. signed a number of bilateral agreements.[17-18].

In these agreements, Uzbekistan cooperates in the following areas:

1. Water and air pollution monitoring technologies.
2. Nature conservation science and technology research.
3. Environmental education, training and promotion of specialists.
4. Management of nature conservation areas and protection of biological species.
5. Environmentally friendly production technology.
6. Laws, regulations, policies and standards in the field of natural resources and environmental protection, including environmental standards for industrial production and products.
7. Other areas of cooperation related to environmental protection and improvement agreed upon by the parties.

Liability for violation of environmental protection laws.

Also, in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, issues of prosecution for violations of laws on environmental protection are defined in the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan for offenses in the field of protection of the natural environment and use of nature. defined in the rules of responsibility. The administrative code specifies the punishments of payment of fines and deprivation of certain rights depending on the type of crime. Section 4 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entitled "Crimes in the field of ecology". The Criminal Code stipulates payment of fines, deprivation of certain rights,

confiscation of property, correctional works, imprisonment and deprivation of liberty for various crimes in the field of ecology.

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