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# ENVIRONMENTAL LAW: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:	Keywords
The article examines the legal framework for environmental protection based on international, regional and national standards. Today, ideas are put forward about a fundamental change in our society and in the international arena in the attitude to ecology, the role and significance of ecology in human life. Natural resources and natural and climatic conditions play an important role in each country. They are of great importance for all segments of the population and play a significant role in determining the healthy lifestyle of humanity in the future.	Ecology, environmental sustainability, natural resources, environmental rights, environment, nature conservation, ecological balance, environmental responsibility.

## Introduction

Today, our country is consistently working on environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and improvement of sanitary and ecological conditions.

Environmental protection is extremely important. In order to live, we need to preserve nature, rationally manage natural resources, and use them economically. Also, today, when the reserves of many ecosystems on the planet have almost completely depleted and are approaching an irreversible level, and in addition, the population is growing, and the need for economic development is increasing day by day, environmental protection is considered an urgent task more than ever.

International environmental cooperation is of great importance in environmental protection, which means a wide range of measures, such as the conclusion of international agreements, treaties, conventions on nature protection by all countries of the world, the development of international environmental standards and joint monitoring of their observance, joint solutions to global and regional environmental problems, scientific research, and holding various international conferences.

One of the first steps taken in the international framework for environmental protection was the holding of an international conference on "Nature Conservation" in Bern (Switzerland) in 1913 with the participation of 18 countries. In 1923, the first international congress on nature conservation was held in Paris. In 1928, the "International Bureau for the Protection of Nature" was opened in Brussels (Belgium). Within the framework of these international events, attention to environmental protection increased somewhat. With the establishment

of the United Nations in 1945, international cooperation in the field of environmental protection began to develop as an important component of the activities of this international organization. The UN has done a lot to further develop international environmental cooperation. Initially, in 1948, at the initiative of the UN, the "International Bureau for the Protection of Nature" was transformed into the "International Union for the Conservation of Nature". To date, more than 636 state and public organizations from 118 countries of the world participate in the activities of this union.

Also, today, 6 of the 14 specialized organizations of the UN deal with issues related to environmental protection. In particular:

UNESCO - an organization dealing with education, science and culture, one of the main areas of its activity is aimed at educating and training personnel in the field of environmental protection, popularizing positive experiences in the rational use of natural resources, and conducting scientific research.

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization. It deals with the problems of integrated use of land, water, plants and animals, and increasing their productivity.

WHO - International Health Organization. Deals with sanitary and hygienic issues of environmental protection.

IMO - International Meteorological Organization. Deals with global climate change.

WMO - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Organization. Deals with global climate change.

WMO - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Organization. This organization deals with the environmental aspects of the use of the world's seas and oceans. In addition to the above, the UN Council for Social and Economic Affairs - ECOSOC - also pays serious attention to environmental protection.

There are also the 1985 Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna), the 1987 Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal), the 1989 (Basel) Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, the 1992 (Rio de Janeiro) Convention on Biological Diversity, and the 1992 (New York) Convention on Climate Change.

In 1972, the UN Conference on the Environment was held in Stockholm (Sweden) with the participation of 113 countries, various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Based on its results, the "Declaration on the Environment" was adopted.

The decisions of the Stockholm Conference were considered by the 32nd UN General Assembly, and 11 resolutions were adopted on their basis. These resolutions covered the organizational, administrative and legal framework for UN environmental protection activities.

In order to further increase the attention of the world community to environmental protection issues, the 1st UN World Congress in 1972 declared June 5 as the "International Day for Nature Conservation". In the same year, at the 27th session of the UN General Assembly, the "United Nations Environment Programme" (UNEP) and its Governing Council were established, which determined the organizational and financial measures for intergovernmental cooperation. In 1973 (Stockholm), the 1st session of this council

discussed the "Environmental Action Programme", which defined the 7 main directions of the UN Environment Programme.

In 1982, the UN approved the "Universal Charter on Nature". It can be called a kind of code of conduct for human relations with nature.

In 1985, the Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted in Vienna (Austria) under the auspices of the UN. Based on this convention, a number of countries of the world took voluntary commitments to completely stop or reduce the production of substances that deplete the ozone layer. In addition, the convention provides for the development and implementation of scientific research aimed at various aspects of protecting the ozone layer.

Also, goals 13, 14, 15 of the 17 national goals and objectives of the UN in the field of Sustainable Development for the period up to 2030 directly set out tasks and directions for environmental protection.

In this regard:

Goal 13: Combating climate change

Taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its consequences;

Goal 14: Conserve marine ecosystems

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

Goal 15: Conserve terrestrial ecosystems

Rational use of forests, combating sand erosion, halting the process of land degradation, restoring lands, and halting the loss of biodiversity.

The legal framework for environmental protection is primarily reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Articles 49, 62, 66, and 123 of the Constitution establish the rights and obligations of citizens in this area, their attitude to the environment, and the activities of the management system. In particular, Article 62 states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care." Article 123 emphasizes that environmental protection is the responsibility of local government bodies.

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

On September 23, 1994, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Subsoil 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.

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

On December 6, 2001, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" was adopted. This law reflects 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 on the Conservation of Biological Diversity was adopted in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5863 dated October 30, 2019 "On Approval of the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Period Until 2030" was adopted. Within the framework of this Decree, the concept is implemented in stages, based on the achieved results, target indicators and main directions for environmental protection for the relevant period, on the basis of "road maps" separately approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a period of three years.

The concept defines the priority areas of state policy in the field of environmental protection for the specified period, the implementation of which will ensure the sustainable development of the state in the interests of future generations.

The goals and objectives of the concept are:

Ensuring a favorable state of the environment as a necessary condition for improving the quality of life 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 human health;  
ensuring the rational use of environmental objects and the restoration of biological resources.

The following are the tasks of the Concept:

ensuring the preservation and protection of environmental objects (land, water, atmospheric air, subsoil, flora and fauna);  
expanding protected natural areas;  
improving state control in the field of environmental protection and rational use of nature, as well as the system of environmental monitoring of the environment;  
ensuring scientific environmental protection;  
increasing the ecological culture of the population, increasing the level of transparency of the activities of state bodies in the field of environmental protection and strengthening the role of civil society;  
forming a society that ensures sustainable development with minimal burden on the environment;  
expanding international cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

Currently, 7 UN missions dealing with environmental issues are operating in Uzbekistan, in particular, environmental problems in the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea basin are in the focus of attention of international organizations, and various activities are being carried out in this direction.

On May 18, 1993, the Republic of Uzbekistan acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

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

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

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

Today, Uzbekistan has signed a number of bilateral agreements with China, Georgia, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, which include environmental components.

Under these agreements, Uzbekistan cooperates in the following areas:

Water and air pollution monitoring technologies.

Research in the science and technology of nature protection.

Environmental education, training and promotion of specialists.

Management of nature protection areas and protection of biological species.

Ecologically clean production technology.

Laws, regulations, policies and standards in the field of natural resources and environmental protection, including environmental standards for industrial production and products.

Other areas of cooperation related to environmental protection and improvement agreed upon by the parties.

The results of this study showed that while international legal standards in the field of environmental protection define general principles, national legal standards concretize them and adapt them to the specific conditions of the state. The Republic of Uzbekistan can achieve significant progress in the field of environmental protection through ratification of international treaties, harmonization of national legislation with international standards and development of international cooperation. In the future, it is important to develop environmental education, ensure public participation, and introduce innovative technologies.

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