

# UZBEKISTAN



**The State Committee on Ecology and  
Environmental Protection**



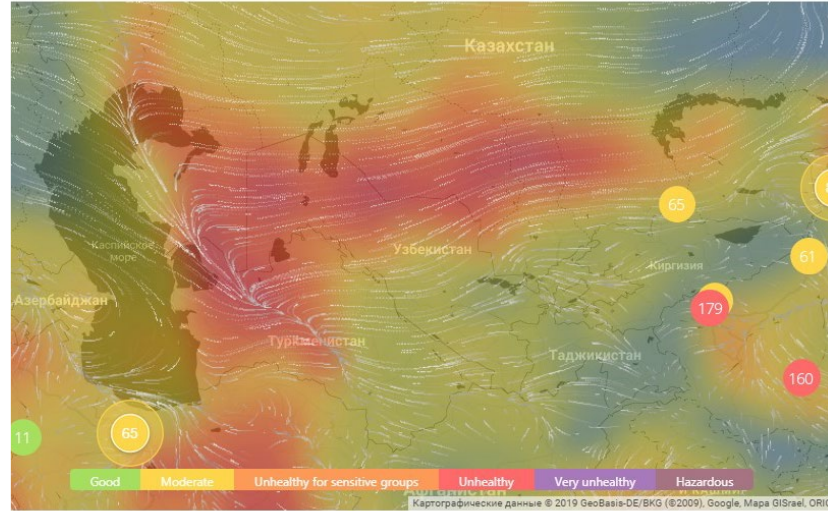
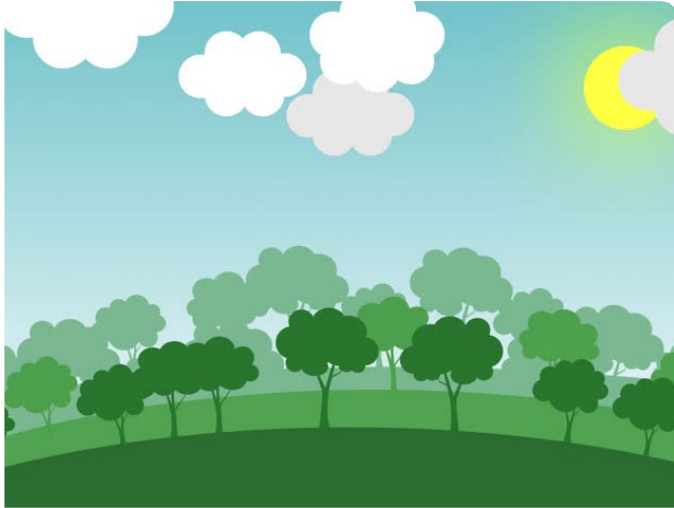
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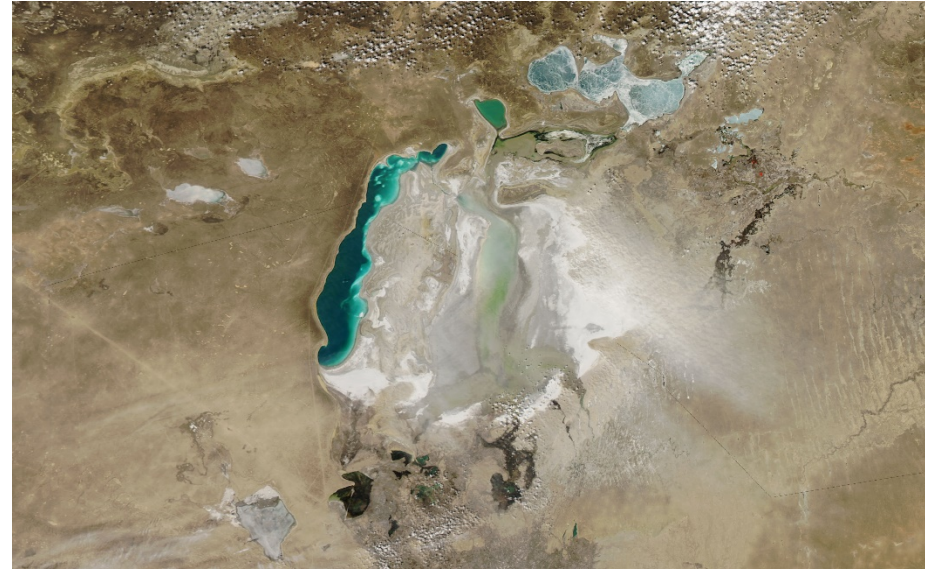
**Pollutant(s):** sulphur oxides, nitrogen, carbon, hydrocarbons, ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen fluoride, heavy metals, benzo(a)pyrene

Air quality index (AQI) and PM2.5 air pollution





- Salt dust storm from the Aral Sea has transboundary effects
- The area of the dried bottom accounted for 5.5 million hectares and became a source of sand and salt aerosols being carried to the adjacent territories. Dust plumes reach 400 km or more in length and 40 km in width, and the range of dust storms is up to 300 km. Every year more than 100 million tons of dust rises into the atmosphere here. Since the beginning of the 80s, such storms have been observed here more than 90 days a year. An example is the “salt storm” from Aralkum, which was observed in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan at the end of May 2018.





- The creation a unified system for planting trees and the coordinated activation of forest reclamation works on the dried day of the Aral Sea, on a single scientifically grounded basis on an area of 37 thousand hectares, as a result of which the total area of forest plantations expands over 700, thousand hectares



- Development of their infrastructure and the introduction of innovative management, including the widespread promotion the development of ecological forms of tourism, aimed both at understanding the surrounding nature and at maintaining and preserving it.



# Protocol(s):

Uzbekistan is considering the desirability of accession to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols.

At present topical protocols for Uzbekistan – EMEP on heavy metals, Gothenburg Protocol, Protocol on POPs

Action program on environmental protection in the area of protection of air pollution are accepted and are implemented by the resolutions of the Government.

By the resolution of the Government “Action program on environmental protection during 2013-2017 ” legislation on air protection was improved and updated: adopted Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About protection of atmospheric air”.



## Type of strategy, policy or measure and the level of implementation:



Government resolution on improvement of pollution charges system and waste deployment

01



Government resolution on measures to further enhance of cost effective mechanism for environmental conservation

02



The Law on atmospheric air protection

03



National concept on Environmental protection 2030

04



In order to reduce the level of transboundary pollution, the following measures should be taken by 2030:

- joint creation of cadastre of transboundary environmental problems;
- joint development of ratings of early announcing and the systems of monitoring of transboundary problems;
- joint execution of the evaluation of influence on environment of border objects;
- joint development and acceptance of common standards, the quality standards of environment, as well as joint preparation of specialists in the area of environmental protection on uniform technique for region countries;
- creation of a unified integrated monitoring system of transboundary surface watercourses in Central Asia in order to control the impact of tailing dumps, storage sites for toxic and hazardous wastes on the quality of water in hazardous waste sites





**Thanks for attention**