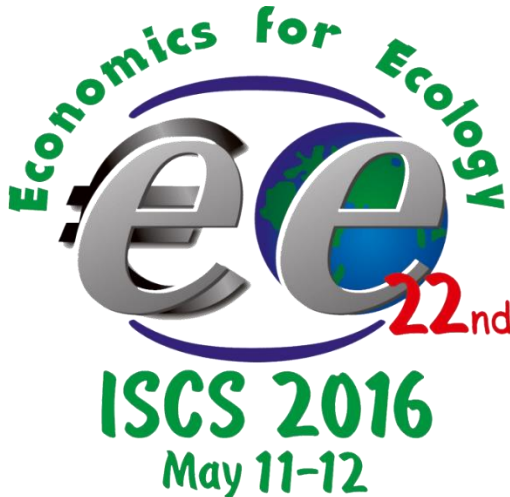


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## **ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC PROJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN**

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The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the central part of Central Asia. Neighbouring states: in the east - Kyrgyzstan; in the north-east, north and north-west - Kazakhstan; in the south-west and south - Turkmenistan; south - Afghanistan and the south-east - Tajikistan.

The country's territory is desert (Kyzylkum desert), steppes (Hunger Steppe) and mountains (Hissar mountains, Tien Shan and Chatkal mountain ranges).

Cities of Uzbekistan, which is centered around the lives of the people of this country are in the valleys of the rivers (the Amu Darya and Syr Darya).

In the north-east of the country is located Aydarkul freshwater lake - a large (3000 square kilometers) an artificial reservoir in Aydar-Arnasay lakes system, which occupies a total area of 4,000 km<sup>2</sup>. In the north - the border runs through the middle of the former Aral Sea (lake), now dried part - Southern (Big) Aral Sea.

To date, we implemented several environmental projects in the Republic.

At the political level, the largest project is the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan (Uzbek O'zbekiston ekologik harakati.) - Public Association of Uzbekistan, created by scientists-ecologists and public figures having a permanent faction in the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis of the total of 15 seats. The main objectives of the movement is to increase civil activity of the population in matters related to the environment, including through legislative, social and educational activities.

The largest environmental disaster in the history of mankind disaster Aral Sea was the fourth largest inland sea in the world, acting as a factor affecting the humidity and the dry land. From 1960-x years when misuse of the Aral Sea water began, it has shrunk to less than 50% of its former area and decreased in volume threefold. Most of the water has been and continues to be used for irrigation of cotton fields, crop requires a large

amount of water to grow. Because of the problems of the Aral Sea, high salinity and soil pollution with heavy elements are especially widespread in Karakalpakstan and the regions of Uzbekistan adjacent to the Aral Sea. Most of the water resources of the country is used for agriculture, which accounts for about 84% of water consumption, and contributes to high soil salinity. The intensive use of pesticides and fertilizers for cotton growing further aggravates soil pollution. According to the UNDP (UN Development Programme) for climate risk management in Uzbekistan must take into account its environmental safety.

To date, the Aral Sea is carried out the implementation of two major projects.

1. Yes, recently, the Aral Sea was considered lost without back and revenge with it the loss of the gene pool of flora and fauna, and other environmental impacts of fishing and shipping, too, came to an end. But now everything has changed thanks to a joint project of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan the project of regulation of the Syrdarya channel and save the northern part of the Aral Sea. At this time we managed to create a man-made Small Aral Sea water came back with vengeance fish. And this is one of the sources of income according to region.

"I saw the Aral Sea 20 years ago. Then there was a desert, and the funeral on it ships. Today, everything is different. There was a lot of beautiful places. This is the first case in the world, when it was possible for people to save the people of the whole sea. This is amazing! "- Said an employee of the French national broadcaster Isabel Magland. [2]

2. Draft Sudoche. Creating an artificial lake of chicken with the support of UNPO at saving the Aral Sea.

To date, it failed to negotiate with the governments of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan at the expense of regulation of the Amudarya river bed.

At present, there is a realization associated not only saving the Aral Sea, as well as many environmental projects in Uzbekistan.

1. Reduction of cotton fields at the expense of an increase in cotton yield with drip irrigation method. Today, productivity increased an average of 15 quintals per hectare (1993) to 38 quintals per hectare (2015). The government set a target to reduce the cotton fields of 950 thousand to 700 thousand hectares by 2020.

2. Implementation of the project for the construction of solar photovoltaic power in the territory Pastdargom and Nurabad districts is provided in accordance with the Republic of Uzbekistan presidential decree of March 1, 2013 "On measures for further development of alternative energy sources" and the Decree of the Head of State on June 4, 2014 "On measures to realization of the investment project of construction of a solar photovoltaic power plant of 500 MW in the Samarkand region." [1]

The project is financed by a soft loan of the Asian Development Bank and the Fund for Reconstruction and Development (FRD) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Total project cost - 310 million US dollars. In particular, ADB funds is - \$ 110 million, FRDU funds - \$ 130 million, the contribution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan - \$ 44 million and own funds of "Uzbekenergo" - 26 million USD.

3. Intensive orchards. For the annual expansion of the areas of the gardens, they are created in a program specifically targeted measures has been developed and farms by our government. To date, in all regions of the country, on an area of 5.3 thousand hectares of dwarf and semi-dwarf established orchards. Including in the Samarkand region under their allotted 1300 hectares, in the Tashkent region - 1000, in Navoi - 750, in the Kashkadarya - 600, in Surkhandarya, Namangan and Andijan regions - 400 hectares.

4. Iization of the project with the agency KOICA Well construction windy power Dehkanabad District Kashkadarya region the amount of 50 million US Dolar moshostiyu with 100 megawatts.

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