

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND INTRODUCING RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Khaitov Panji Bukharovich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law

e-mail: pxayitov7@gmail.com,

ORCID: 0009-0005-9482-2260,

Abstract

This article presents opinions on improving and analyzing regulatory and legal acts concerning the legal framework and system for increasing energy efficiency and introducing renewable energy sources. It also analyzes the most important issues related to environmental law theory and the further development of the legal framework system for increasing energy efficiency and introducing renewable energy sources. The legal foundations for improving energy efficiency and introducing renewable energy sources are examined from the perspective of the origin of the right to use them within the framework of scientific research, as well as the national and international significance of energy law within the system of natural resources. Improving energy efficiency and introducing renewable energy sources are implemented in certain forms and methods. Legal relations connected with the concept of ecological and legal formation of energy security, the content of the norms aimed at their regulation, the essence and problems of their practical application, the management system in the field of national and international energy consumption, as well as the protection of the concept of ecological and legal formation of energy security and the powers of management bodies are implemented in the following cases.

Keywords: Energy, energy saving, environmental safety, development strategy, natural resources, sustainable development, ongoing reforms, renewable energy sources, mineral resources, economic development, electric power, environmental protection, fuel and energy resources, global environmental.

Introduction

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 1, 2013 “on measures for the further development of alternative energy sources” and the decree of May 5, 2015 “on the program of measures to reduce the volume of energy consumption in the sectors of the economy and the social sphere in 2015-2019, the implementation of energy-saving technologies, the decision” on the program of measures to improve energy efficiency in the sectors of the economy and in the social sphere “and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on the use of renewable energy sources “contribute significantly to the development of the industry. Within the framework of these important documents, large-scale reforms are being carried out in our republic. In particular, the Republican commission on energy efficiency and energy renewable development was established, a “road map” for the development of solar energy in Uzbekistan was developed in Tashkent with the support of the Asian Development



Bank, and work is underway to build solar photovoltaic stations in a number of regional districts. At the same time, favorable environmental and climatic conditions in the use of renewable energy, solar and wind energy in our country create a wide possibility of developing solar panels. The law “on the use of renewable energy sources” by our state is the legal basis for the rapid development of this sector. In accordance with the law, the main priorities of public policy in the industry were laid out, in which the support of renewable energy sources and the developers of their devices is one of the main directions. In our country, the full satisfaction of the population's demand for electricity resources, the transformation of electricity grid enterprises are considered urgent issues. Therefore, on the issues of radical reform of the energy sector, many laws, decrees and resolutions were adopted under the leadership of our president on the creation of a whole new system. The decision of the head of our state on July 10, 2020 “on additional measures to reduce the dependence of economic sectors on fuel and energy products by increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and attracting available resources” serves to ensure the stable functioning of economic sectors. In order to ensure the implementation of this decision, many activities were carried out. In particular, in 2020-2022, 3.3 billion in 25 large energy-consuming enterprises of the economic sectors. kW. clock electricity, 2.6 billion. Cube. measures were developed in the cross section to save meters of natural gas and 16.5 thousand tons of oil products. In order to ensure the implementation of this decision, many activities were carried out. In particular, in 2020-2022, 3.3 billion in 25 large energy-consuming enterprises of the economic sectors. kW. clock electricity, 2.6 billion. Cube. measures were developed in the cross section to save meters of natural gas and 16.5 thousand tons of oil products. The main directions of state policy in the field of renewable energy sources are as follows: setting priorities and implementing measures in the field of renewable energy use; development and implementation of state programs and other programs in the field of renewable energy use; strengthening the energy security of the country, diversifying the part of the fuel and energy balance towards the production of electricity, thermal energy and biogas using renewable energy sources; promote the introduction of innovative technologies, scientific and technical developments into the field of renewable energy use, increase the energy efficiency of renewable energy devices, expand their production and localization; improving the organizational and legal mechanisms of attracting business entities to the creation of energy production capacities on the basis of tested technologies for the use of renewable energy sources; State support and encouragement of energy producers from renewable energy sources, as well as manufacturers of devices for renewable energy sources; Development of international cooperation in the field of using renewable energy sources. Renewable energy producers are exempt from paying property taxes for installing renewable energy devices (with a nominal capacity of 0.1 mW or more) and from paying land taxes on plots occupied by these devices for a period of ten years from the moment they are commissioned. Property owned by persons using renewable energy in residential areas completely disconnected from the current energy resource networks is not subject to property taxes from individuals for a period of three years, from the month of use of renewable energy sources. Persons using renewable energy in residential areas completely disconnected from existing energy resource networks are exempt from land taxes for a period of three years from the month in which renewable energy is used.



In the case of electricity generation from renewable energy sources for personal needs, it is not required to obtain authorizing documents.[1] The law makes it possible to ensure energy and environmental security, which is an integral part of the national security of our country. Most importantly, it will lead to the saving of hydrocarbon resources being spent for Energy acquisition purposes for future generations as well as the reduction of the negative impact on the environment during the activating of these resources. In addition, the law also serves to ensure the fulfillment of the obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international treaties in the field of conservation. The development of the energy sector has always been under state control. This is exemplified by the legislative documents adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 60 of January 28, 2022, emphasized the liberalization of energy resources and natural gas markets with the establishment of social protection guarantees, the introduction of social consumption norms for the broad involvement of private investment in the sector and In the development strategy for 2022-2026, as a logical continuation of the implementation of the tasks set out in the action strategy, a number of tasks are defined: Continuous supply of electricity to the economy, as well as active introduction of green economy technologies to all sectors, increase the energy efficiency of the economy by 20; As of 2026, the electricity generation figure is an additional 30 billion kWh. by increasing the clock, a total of 100 billion kWh the development strategy for 2022-2026, as a logical continuation of the implementation of the tasks set out in the action strategy, a number of tasks are defined: Continuous supply of electricity to the economy, as well as active introduction of green economy technologies to all sectors, increase the energy efficiency of the economy by 20; As of 2026, the electricity generation figure is an additional 30 billion kWh. by increasing the clock, a total of 100 billion kWh. reaching the clock; Ensuring the sustainable functioning of the energy system of Uzbekistan with the energy systems of neighboring countries; Reduce losses in industries and increase the efficiency of resource exploitation; To consider measures for the production and use of electric cars; 10 percent reduction in the volume of harmful gases emitted by sectors of the economy in the account of one unit of gross domestic product. [2] In the development strategy, in 2022-2026, priority areas for the further development of energy efficiency in renewable energy, in the sectors of the economy and in the social sphere were identified, namely: Saving nearly 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year in exchange for bringing the share of renewable energy sources to 25% by 2026; widespread introduction of renewable energy sources and increase energy efficiency in housing and communal services, objects of the social sphere and other areas; innovative technologies in the field of development of renewable energy and energy efficiency, the introduction of scientific and technical developments, the expansion and localization of the production of energy-saving equipment and devices, including the creation of engineering centers; diversification of the fuel and energy balance to attract business entities in the creation of production capacities based on proven technologies for the production of electricity using renewable and alternative energy sources, the use of secondary energy resources, the use of solar energy.[3] The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 2017 “further development of renewable energy in 2017-2021, the domestic demand for energy resources of the economy is determined by the expected

dynamics of economic development, changes in the structure of the economy and the level of its specific energy intensity. As of 2030, the consumption of the Republic is 120.8 crore.kW.s is expected to be. At the same time, the population's demand for electricity – 21.9 billion.kW.s, the economic sector's demand for electricity – 85.0 billion.kW.s is expected to be.[4]

The concept of renewable energy sources and the peculiarities of their use is that renewable energy is a source of energy derived from the energy flow of the environment. These include biogas from solar, wind, water resources, geothermal sources, industrial and municipal, agricultural waste. Renewable energy potential one important aspect of reducing parnik gas discharges can be using non-conventional and non-organic fuel renewable energy sources. The introduction of modern technologies in the use of alternative energy sources such as solar, biogas, wind contributes to the further diversification of the fuel and energy complex of our country. For this reason, it is the same fact that its production is increasing at a rapid pace in order to satisfy energy consumption. In this regard, the introduction of high-tech methods and innovative technologies based on the achievements of advanced science is of particular importance in energy saving. In order to regulate and systematize these relations, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3012 "on the program of measures for the further development of renewable energy in 2017-2021, improving energy efficiency in the sectors of the economy and in the social sphere", [5] the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the use of renewable energy sources", it opened up new opportunities for the widespread use of solar energy. Through this, it is envisaged to achieve a balance between man and nature and to save natural resources in achieving sustainable development, use renewable, environmentally pure energy sources and achieve a number of goals. Also, 13, 14, 15 of the 17 national goals and objectives of the United Nations in the field of Sustainable Development in the period up to 2030 directly defined the tasks and directions for Environmental Protection. Iso, 13, 14, 15 of the 17 national goals and objectives of the United Nations in the field of Sustainable Development in the period up to 2030 directly defined the tasks and directions for Environmental Protection. In this: objective 13: to take quick action to combat climate change, fight climate change and its consequences; objective 14: conserve marine ecosystems; conserve and use oceans, marine and marine resources in the path of Sustainable Progress; objective 15: conserve terrestrial ecosystems; The rational use of forests, the fight against sandblasting, interrupting the process of degradation of the lands and restoring the lands, stopping the disappearance of biodiversity. National standards for the protection of the environment. The legal basis for the protection of the environment is primarily reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. -It is established that everyone has the right to a favorable environment, reliable information about its condition. In particular, it is said that citizens are obliged to treat the environment with caution. Decree No. 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 in the period up to 2030"[7] was also adopted. Within the framework of this decree, the concept is implemented in stages on the basis of "road maps", which are individually approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a period of three years, based on the results achieved, target indicators and the main directions for the corresponding period of Environmental Protection. The concept sets the priorities of state



policy in the field of Environmental Protection in the specified period, while their implementation allows to ensure the sustainable development of the state in the interests of future generations. Objectives and objectives of the concept: to ensure the favorable state of the environment as a necessary condition for improving the life and health level 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; consists in ensuring the rational use of environmental objects and the recovery of biological resources. sustainable economic development due to the introduction of innovative technologies that reduce the negative impact on the environment and the health of the population; consists in ensuring the rational use of environmental objects and the recovery of biological resources. Ohio has been a member of the UN Convention on Climate Change (New York, may 1992) since 1993, when the Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1998 and ratified in 1999, and the Paris agreement was signed in 2017 and ratified in 2018. The Republic of Uzbekistan is an equal member of the CIS Interstate Ecology Council, which was signed in 1992. Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan has signed a number of bilateral agreements with the countries of China, Georgia, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, which include components related to the environment. In these agreements, the Republic of Uzbekistan cooperates in the following areas: water and air pollution monitoring technologies. Nature Conservation Science and technology research. day, the Republic of Uzbekistan has signed a number of bilateral agreements with the countries of China, Georgia, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, which include components related to the environment. In these agreements, the Republic of Uzbekistan cooperates in the following areas: water and air pollution monitoring technologies. Nature Conservation Science and technology research. Environmental education, training of specialists and advocacy. 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 that relate to the protection and improvement of the environment that the parties have agreed on.[8] The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the rational use of energy” of April 25, 1997[9] regulates the activities of legal entities and individuals related to fuel extraction, fuel, heat and electricity generation, their processing, storage, transportation, distribution and expenditure. This law promotes the development and implementation of energy-efficient technologies, the extraction and generation of cheaper petroleum products, natural gas, coal and other types of natural fuels, to ensure the efficient and environmentally friendly use of energy when generating and using it; to ensure that the amount and quality of energy generated and spent is accurately, correctly, uniformly measured and taken into account; it aims to carry out state inspection and control over the efficient generation and consumption of energy and its quality, the technical condition of energy equipment, energy supply and energy expenditure systems. In conclusion, ensuring the energy security of a country is a necessary condition for maintaining national energy security at the required level based on the effective use of energy potential. To manage the state of energy security, the following works are carried



out; first, to determine the state of potential risks in the energy sector of the state, identify external and internal threats affecting the energy security of the state, analyze the possible consequences of the implementation of these threats and eliminate them on the basis of this analysis. secondly, to ensure energy security, it is necessary to develop specific measures. Overcoming existing problems in the energy sector of any country requires the development of effective energy security policies within the framework of the concept of protecting national interests. To date, it is advisable to create environmental, organizational and legal conditions that ensure the reliable and effective functioning of the energy supply system in our Republic.

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