
INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION OF RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Babomirzaev Moumunjan Ergashovich

Namangan State University, Faculty of Law, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the analysis of the international legal protection of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan. The author explores the role and importance of international norms and agreements in ensuring the conservation of biodiversity in a given country, especially taking into account the threats associated with climate change, anthropogenic activities and illegal trade in rare plants. The article discusses the main documents regulating plant protection issues, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The author also analyzes the effectiveness of national legislative and organizational measures to implement these international agreements in the context of the Uzbek environment. The article highlights the challenges faced by Uzbekistan in the field of protection of rare plants, and offers practical recommendations for strengthening the mechanisms of international legal protection for the sustainable management of biodiversity. The author calls for strengthening efforts in the field of international cooperation and exchange of experience to achieve sustainable development and preserve the unique flora of Uzbekistan in the face of global challenges.

KEYWORDS: international law, biodiversity protection, rare and Endangered Plant Species, Convention on International Trade in Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), national legislation, threats to biodiversity, climate change, illegal trade in rare plants, sustainable vegetation management, international cooperation, nature conservation, sustainable development, environmental sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, the conservation of biodiversity is becoming an increasingly urgent problem. Rare and endangered plant species face the threat of extinction due to various factors, such as climate change, anthropogenic impact, loss of natural environments, and illegal trade^[1]. Effective protection of such species requires joint international activities, including the adoption of legal measures.

Uzbekistan, located in the center of Central Asia, has a unique natural heritage, including many plant species that are at risk of extinction. In light of this, Uzbekistan actively cooperates with international organizations and communities to ensure the legal protection of rare plants. In the modern world, the issue of biodiversity conservation is becoming increasingly relevant, especially in countries with unique nature. Uzbekistan, located in the center of Asia, is rich not only in cultural heritage, but also in a variety of flora and fauna. However, as in many other countries,

native plant species are threatened with extinction due to various human influences. In this article we will consider how international legal mechanisms help in the protection of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan.

The wealth of Uzbekistan in terms of flora. Uzbekistan occupies a special place on the world map due to its natural diversity. The country is home to many unique plant species adapted to the arid climate and diverse types of soils. Ecosystems such as tamgalars, steppes and mountain meadows create favorable conditions for the diversity of flora, including many endemic species. However, this natural beauty and unique heritage are under threat due to anthropogenic impact[2]. The development of land for agriculture, water pollution and climate change pose serious problems for the preservation of the plant wealth of Uzbekistan.

International treaties and agreements. Uzbekistan is a party to many international agreements and treaties aimed at protecting biodiversity. The key is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This convention regulates international trade in rare plant and animal species, including those that can be found in Uzbekistan. It is also worth mentioning the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which is designed to ensure the sustainable management of biological diversity at the national and global levels. Uzbekistan is actively working within the framework of these international instruments to ensure the effective protection of its unique plant species.

National vegetation conservation efforts. National efforts to preserve rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan are also an important component of the entire system of biodiversity protection[3]. There are a number of national nature reserves and sanctuaries created to protect unique ecosystems and their inhabitants. As part of these efforts, the state of vegetation is being monitored, educational work is being carried out with the population and plans for the sustainable use of natural resources are being developed. These measures contribute to the preservation of the richness of the flora of Uzbekistan for future generations.

Challenges and prospects. Despite all efforts, the preservation of the plant wealth of Uzbekistan remains a difficult task. Climate change, the unstable ecological situation in the region and pressure from human activity continue to create challenges for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Cooperation with international partners, active support from the State and public involvement in environmental protection processes are becoming key factors in solving these problems.

To combat the disappearance of rare plant species, Uzbekistan actively participates in various international agreements. One of the key documents is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This convention regulates international trade in rare plant and animal species, including their parts and derived products[4]. Uzbekistan actively cooperates with other CITES member countries to exchange information and jointly take measures to protect vulnerable species.

The national legislation of Uzbekistan also contains norms aimed at protecting rare plant species. For example, the Law of Uzbekistan "On Flora and Fauna" establishes measures for nature protection, including regulation of the use of rare and endangered species. This law enters into a dialogue with international norms and provides basic principles for the sustainable use of

biodiversity. As part of national efforts to protect rare plant species, Uzbekistan develops and implements various programs and projects. Projects for the restoration of threatened species, the creation of nature reserves and nature reserves, as well as educational campaigns are aimed at increasing public awareness and involving citizens in the preservation of natural heritage.

Problems and prospects. Despite significant efforts facing challenges of plant conservation, Uzbekistan and other countries often face problems such as insufficient resources, lack of scientific data and difficulty in regulating illegal trade. Therefore, it is important to develop more effective measures together with the international community[5]. One approach may be to improve the system of monitoring and data collection on rare species, as well as the exchange of experience and information between countries. International financial and technical support can also play a key role in the successful implementation of nature conservation programs.

CONCLUSION

The international legal protection of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan plays an important role in preserving the biodiversity of this unique country. Effective compliance with international agreements, national nature protection measures and active interaction with the international community contribute to the sustainable development and preservation of Uzbekistan's natural heritage for future generations. In conclusion, the international legal protection of rare and endangered plant species in Uzbekistan requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. The country will continue to cooperate with the international community to ensure a sustainable future for its unique natural heritage.

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