

FEATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT IN ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY WITH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the difference between environmental audit and state environmental expertise, the procedure for conducting and the legislative role of environmental audit in the legal provision of environmental safety. Also, ways to reduce the negative impact of economic activity on the environment and human health, licensing, tasks and proposals.

KEYWORDS: *Environmental Protection, Environmental Hazard, Hazardous Waste, Ownership Of Radioactive Waste, Environmental Protection Program, Environmental Legislation Of Foreign Countries, International Legal Agreements, Environmental Audit.*

INTRODUCTION

There are separate areas exposed to radiation, which necessitates the legal regulation of protection of the environment from the effects of radiation in these areas. In view of this problem, it is necessary to consider the content of the general concept: it may include the content of independent environmental expertise of existing enterprises and other facilities, which are conducted by environmental auditors in the manner and under the conditions established by law.

It should be noted that the environmental audit, unlike the state environmental review, is conducted at the discretion of the owner of the economic and production facility.

Ecological expertise is carried out in the form of state and public expertise, as well as environmental audit. Although the basis of the system of ecological expertise is the state ecological expertise, it is expedient to improve public ecological expertise and ecological audit and to involve them in this field in order to maintain ecological safety. Below we consider the most widely used form of environmental expertise in the world - the environmental audit of the legal provision of radiation safety.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On ecological expertise" [1], ecological audit is an independent ecological examination of existing enterprises and other facilities conducted by environmental auditors in the manner and under the conditions established by law, which has a negative impact on the environment. . Ecological audit, in contrast to the state ecological expertise, is carried out at the discretion of the owner of the economic and production

facility. The role of environmental audit in the legal provision of radiation safety is invaluable. This is due to the fact that at the present time, every large manufacturing enterprise operates with a device or technology that emits hazardous waste into the environment.

These large enterprises, institutions or organizations use dangerous techniques and technologies in order to further develop their products or services from existing competitors.

Some environmentalists distinguish the following type of environmental audit. They are: production environmental audit; regional environmental audits and environmental consulting.

Environmental audit has been used in world practice since the 1970s. It was from these years that European and North American countries began to be prosecuted for causing significant damage to the environment, especially in view of the emergence of large production facilities operating with nuclear equipment. This led to a large amount of financial loss for them. The companies then set up their own internal administrative control departments to monitor compliance with environmental requirements [2. Pages 110-114].

In our opinion, environmental audit, first of all, on the above-mentioned content is gaining a prominent position in many industrialized countries of the world - the United States, Great Britain, France, China, Sweden and others. Companies such as US Steel, Allied Chemical, and Occidental Petroleum were the first to develop their own environmental audit programs at that time.

The legal status of entities conducting environmental audits in the prevention of radiation hazards, burial of hazardous waste, relocation, disposal and other activities is not defined, in practice, such activities can be carried out by both individual audit organizations and their own internal audit departments.

Environmental auditing is also widely used in the CIS countries to prevent this risk. This activity was first used in 1995 by Gazprom (Russian Federation). Later, the Yukos oil company also established and implemented Colfiks (Audit - ECO) and LUKOIL audit companies [4. B. B. 48].

Currently, a number of works are being carried out in the field of environmental audit in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In particular, the discussion of the draft law "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on environmental audit" is also noteworthy. This legislation tried to create a single legal status of environmental audit [5. B. B. 32].

Despite the large-scale work carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of legal expertise of environmental safety, there are a number of problems in this regard. In particular, this is reflected in the example of environmental audits:

- Inadequate legal framework for environmental audit in the field of radiation safety, its legal status is not defined; the underdevelopment of the activities of environmental audit organizations in the field of legal support of radiation safety in the country, the lack of requirements for their establishment;
- The role of environmental audit in the field of legal protection of environmental safety is low. Therefore, in our opinion, it is expedient to implement the following provisions: Development of the Program "On Environmental Audit" and the "Road Map";

- Clarification of the structure, organizational and legal form, grounds for liquidation and other issues in the adoption of the Regulation "On environmental audit organizations in the field of legal support of environmental safety";

- In order to increase the role of environmental audit in the field of environmental expertise, the creation of state benefits for environmental audit organizations in the field of legal support of environmental safety, the development of regulations related to many aspects of business.

We all know that the main purpose of environmental research is to protect the environment on the basis of legal documents, to ensure the health and environmental safety of citizens and to create a favorable environment for future generations.

Thus, environmental audit is an environmental audit in all enterprises, institutions and organizations to develop proposals to reduce the strong negative impact of economic activities on the environment and human health, as well as to conduct independent out-of-department inspections of economic activities affecting the environment. and to establish its conduct.

In our opinion, the tasks of environmental audit in the field of environmental safety are to substantiate the company's own policy and strategy in the field of environmental safety, to determine its additional capabilities in planning and implementing activities to ensure the safety of environmental safety; increase the effectiveness and level of knowledge of legal protection of the business entity from hazardous influences; reducing the risk of emergencies related to old and obsolete equipment, etc.

Here it is necessary to pay attention to another important issue, namely, the role of eco-audit in the implementation of environmental insurance is enormous. The Institute of Environmental Insurance is used to prevent and eliminate the consequences of environmental and natural disasters, accidents, major catastrophes. One of the distinguishing features of insurance is the ability to compensate for unforeseen emergency losses.

At present, many industrial enterprises still continue to pollute the environment. Many of them do not act within the limits of emission standards. In addition, environmental audit is a licensed type of business activity.

In view of the above, it is expedient to consider this issue in our current legislation and adopt norms that do not lose their force in practice.

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