

Ecologization of Construction Activities

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Abstract

The article also discusses the tasks of maintaining environmental quality in the construction industry, especially in the implementation of construction work in settlements. The author studied from a scientific and legal point of view the tasks of government agencies in the organization of green construction in urban, rural and other areas, public participation in governance, the benefits of developing a "green" economy, the introduction of low-waste technologies, as well as build an energy-efficient buildings and houses. This article also analyses scientific researches in the field of ecologization of the construction process. As a result of systematic studying the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of construction, the author scientifically and theoretically systematized the procedures for the ecologization of this field. Also, considered prospects for harmonization of national urban planning norms and rules with international norms and standards..

Keywords: construction activities, settlements, ecologization, sustainable development, "green" economy, low-waste technology, energy-efficient construction.

This article as a doctrinal study includes an analysis of legislation and scientific and theoretical sources. This article examines the scientific concepts related to the field, the views, conclusions and opinions of theoretical scholars. Also, comparatively analyzed the legislation in the field of construction. The article began with a study of the basic concepts of the topic, continued with the development of these concepts, and ended with the conclusion that the improvement of existing mechanisms, showing ways to solve the problems. The implementation of these conclusions will serve to reveal the role and place of ecologization of the construction industry in ensuring the sustainable development of mankind, to achieve the goals of ensuring the right of citizens to a favorable natural environment through the improvement of the environment in settlements.

The ecologization of the construction process will largely depend on the technical means and the technologies used to carry out this activity. In the construction of settlements, a number of pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, iron oxide, manganese and its compounds, etc.) are released into the atmosphere as a result of the use of special technical tools and the performance of certain technical operations (welding, metal cutting, painting and other materials containing volatile components such as varnish).

Depending on the temporal nature of the construction activity, the emissions into the air have a short-term nature and their composition and nature change after the construction activity starts.

At the same time, it should be noted that in most cases there are no special landfills for the disposal of construction waste generated in the areas where construction work is carried out.

The growth of natural resource use is one of the main factors of environmental degradation on a global scale when natural resources are depleted. Rational use of non-renewable natural resources and full use of renewable resources are the main tasks in this area. In this regard, V.V. According to Kruglov, the legal regulation and organization of environmental protection activities of industrial enterprises should be aimed at ensuring the introduction of waste-free, non-waste, resource-saving technologies, production of environmentally friendly products and rational use of natural resources. [14].

In recent years, the construction industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan has become a driver of steady economic development. At the same time, the necessary measures are being identified for the ecologization of the construction industry, that is, the use of environmentally friendly, waste-free technologies. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in the construction industry" dated April 2, 2018 No PF-5392 also provides for the introduction into construction activities of energy efficient and energy-saving innovation projects and decisions that provide rational use of resources as one of the main objectives of the Ministry of Construction[15].

It should be noted that the natural and economic damage of brick production is many, in particular, the soil can not be rehabilitated, soil fertility decreases, gas consumption is high, as well as the negative impact on the environment and the environment is high. With the exception of the Former Union countries, many countries, especially European countries, have already given up brick production. Taking this into account, the expansion of the production of modern building materials such as aerated concrete, foam concrete in the future will contribute to the ecologized of the construction sector.

The study of the system of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of construction shows that over the past 2-3 years have been adopted, about 10 legislative acts in the country aimed at ecologization the construction industry. They include the following procedures:

first, it was established that the project documentation is subject to expert examination in the mandatory procedure for compliance with the requirements of the facility's energy efficiency;

secondly, the control and territorial units of the Ministry of construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of construction were given the right to send submissions to relevant bodies and organizations on suspension of production, sale and application of building materials and articles in cases of detection of poor quality construction materials and products threatening human health and life.

third, the gradual transition of manufacturers of construction materials that do not meet the criteria of energy efficiency to use coal and other fuels that are an alternative to natural gas from 2021;

fourth, a number of measures are being taken to improve building codes and regulations, taking into account modern innovative developments, and to introduce environmentally safe building materials;

fifth, special attention is paid to the development of technological modernization and financial mechanisms to ensure the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy;

sixth, by 2025, the task has been set to bring national urban planning norms and regulations in line with international norms and standards at a level of at least 50 percent.

It should be noted that in order to achieve this target, it is planned to harmonize national norms and rules of 10% in 2021, 30% in 2023 and 50% in 2025 with international norms and standards. However, to achieve these targets we need revise the list of national urban planning norms and regulations.

Legal regulation using the ecological-legal mechanism of construction activity [16] (as a type of economic activity) has been applied for a long time. The construction industry itself, driven by population growth and urbanization, is a favorable factor for both international and national economic growth. The UN Development Program emphasizes that the construction sector should play a central role in solving the problem of resource conservation, as the construction sector consumes many of the world's energy resources, while the sector (compared to other sectors) is large to increase its efficiency and has the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gases worldwide [17].

The ecologization of the construction industry implies the adoption of a system of organizational, legal, economic, technological, technical and other measures aimed at improving the efficiency of the use of nature, reducing the harmful impact on the environment, ensuring natural objects for construction and a comfortable environment and environmental safety throughout the entire life cycle of the building or construction.

Ecologization is closely connected with increasing the competitiveness of the construction industry, accelerating economic growth, solving social problems. The principle of rational harmonization of environmental, economic and social interests of man, society and the state in order to ensure sustainable development and a favorable environment is laid on the basis of ecologization of the construction sector.

The concept of sustainable development consists in the rational adaptation of human activity and saving of natural resources, implies economic development, which allows to satisfy the basic needs of modern society, the possibility of securing the needs of future generations, without jeopardizing them.

The main task of the state in the conditions of economic development is to ensure the balance of public and private interests as well as an indicator of the settlement of environmental and economic disputes.

Global environmental problems associated with climate change, loss of biological diversity, depletion of natural resources and other environmental problems that have a negative impact on the environment determine that the term "green" in science and practice is more actively used in relation to various objects and processes of life activity, indicating their environmentally safe properties[18]. (For example, the UN Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization, the international employers' organization and the International Conference of trade unions jointly hold an event called "green jobs"). At the same time, the ecologization of the construction sector has led to the emergence in recent years a new direction in science and practice, which ensures such high quality as the construction of new buildings and structures – "green" construction [19]. The emergence of the concept of "green" construction is inextricably linked with the general trend of the world economy towards the transition to the "green" economy, which primarily pursues objectives such as energy efficiency of production, promotion of energy efficiency strategies, the widespread use of alternative energy sources. The concept of "green" economy was used by the international community as a means

of solving the financial crisis in 2008, which was one of the topics in the framework of sustainable development and poverty reduction at the "Rio + 20" conference on Sustainable Development, which was held in 2012. In 2011, the UN Development Programme published a report on the "green economy" and described it as an economy aimed at improving the well-being of mankind and ensuring social equality by mitigating the threats associated with environmental change and lack of environmental resources.

The legislation consistently reflects the general direction of the economy of Uzbekistan in terms of energy savings and energy efficiency. The implementation of this direction at all stages of the construction process and in the life cycle of the building leads to a decrease in the consumption of natural non-renewable energy sources (oil, coal, natural gas) and a decrease in the negative impact on the environment in the form of emissions of greenhouse gases and other harmful substances.

In particular, the Article 14 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the use of renewable energy sources" No. 539 on May 21, 2019, sets out preferences in the field of the use of renewable energy sources. According to him, producers of renewable energy resources are free from paying property taxes for the installation of devices of renewable energy sources (with a nominal capacity of 0.1 mW and more), as well as from the payment of land tax on lots occupied by these devices for a period of ten years from the moment of their assignment to use. Manufacturers of devices of renewable energy sources are exempted from paying all types of tax for a period of five years from the date of state registration. Property tax from individuals for a period of three years from the month of use of renewable energy resources to the property owned by the user of renewable energy resources in the places intended for living, fully disconnected from the current energy resources networks, shall not be imposed.

The legal and technical regulation of green construction in our country is aimed at building the environment, reconstruction, protection from the negative impact of the use of the transferred object, reducing the impact of building materials and structures, significantly reducing the volume of waste generated during construction work, saving energy, ensuring the energy efficiency of the building, the construction site and the rational use.

"Green" construction is an integrated concept, which implies the use of environmentally friendly materials in the construction of buildings and structures, increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, structures and minimizing their negative impact on the environment. The introduction of "green" building requirements ensures the ecologization of the construction industry and is the most important condition for reducing the harmful impact on nature, reducing the level of consumption of natural resources (including energy) and rational use of them.

In the special literature, three pillars of the "green building" are expressed: special requirements for the convenience of the building, a significant reduction in the expenditure of resources by the object, as well as the absence of the influence of the building on the people and the environment inside it [21]. In other words, "green" construction is a construction that meets the requirements of comfort, energy saving, environmental cleanliness and environmental protection in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

At the same time, insufficient legal regulation is one of the serious obstacles to the development of "ecological construction" by the participants of the real estate market. Legal norms aimed at promoting "green" construction should ensure the harmony of public and private interests in the field of construction and lay the groundwork for the development of entrepreneurship aimed at ecology.

The concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [22] includes measures to optimize the use of resources and increase the efficiency of environmental protection, as

well as the creation of "green infrastructure", energy efficiency of buildings, low-carbon technologies (heat pumps, renewable energy sources) and encouraging the use of cleaner fuels in private households.

As we have seen, the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 includes the basics of state policy for the development of this sector, the main objectives of achieving the strategic goals of state policy in this area, ensuring the growth of environmentally oriented economy and environmentally friendly innovative technologies prevention and reduction of adverse effects. The solution of this problem, including in the field of economic sectors, taking into account international experience in the application of "green" standards requires an increase in the volume of construction of certified buildings and structures (in the system of voluntary environmental certification of real estate objects).

In the process of carrying out this research work, the following conclusions were drawn: the existing need for a favorable environment that provides rational use of natural objects in accordance with the interests of present and future generations, and the concept of sustainable development as one of the priorities of the development of the peoples of the world, necessitates consistent and systematic implementation.

Despite the fact that "green" standards are partially used in the design, construction and reconstruction of real estate objects and certification of buildings on their basis, "green" construction is a specific and promising way of ecologization this area. Informing the population about the advantages of "green" construction and the introduction of the requirements of "green" standards on the basis of private and public law in practice create a basis for the sustainable development of society. It is proved that the legal regulation of "green" construction is aimed at reducing the impact of building materials and structures on the environment, reducing waste in the performance of construction work, saving energy, increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, structures, rational use of water. Therefore, another way of ecologizing the construction industry is the rational use of natural objects (forest, land, water bodies, underground resources) for construction purposes, taking into account the requirements for the protection of the environment and its components.

The introduction of "green" building requirements ensures the ecologization of the construction industry and is the most important condition for reducing the harmful impact on nature, reducing the level of consumption of natural resources (including energy) and rational use of them.

In the system of mass-legal instruments, where "green" construction can affect the acceleration of growth rates, measures of economic stimulation by the state are important. Among the main types of state incentives, most of the participants in the real estate market can show special benefits for individuals in the development of tax incentives for "green" projects, development of state programs in the field of environmental construction, subsidizing "green" projects, buying environmentally friendly housing.

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