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## FACTOR IN THE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES IN CENTRAL ASIA

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on an invairable ponds, basins and networks. There is also information about the water networks flowing across the borders of the world and the purposes and issues of international agreements, treaties, mutual agreements on its. In addition, there is a talk of a positive development of relations between the Central Asian states on this issue.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Water codex, Water resources, transboundary water resources, water artery, convention, hudrometeorology, limit, reconstruction, modernization, exploitation, investment.*

### INTRODUCTION

I'm sure the water problem the region of the settlement country-and the interests of their peoples other than equal consideration is reasonable there is no way.

Water is the source of life. Life without water has never been and never will be. If we look at the history of events related to water scarcity, we can see that it mainly covers two periods. The first is the period up to the middle of the twentieth century, when the demand for available water resources was low, with a population of 2.5 billion people and an underdeveloped economy. , an inexhaustible natural resource, it is a gift from God to human beings, it can be used as much as it wants, it will not run out, the use of river water will not affect its quantity, the quality of water will not change, because if it is rolled seven times, it will be clean again the wrong idea or concept was ingrained in people's minds. The second stage in the history of water relations is characterized by the beginning of peaceful life in the middle of the twentieth century, i.e. after the Second World War, the development of large areas, industrial development, and a sharp increase in demand for water resources. The existing water resources have been almost fully

utilized, and now the question of which water resources will be provided for the future is on the agenda.

Today, water problems in our region, including the new economic, social, political and environmental realities, show that water resources play a crucial role in the sustainable development of the region and its countries. So, future development depends in many ways on the available water resources, their quantity and condition, water requirements, the level of water use and, in general, our attitude to water, water use. Currently, the average perennial water flow of the Amudarya and Syrdarya, which have the status of transboundary water bodies, varies widely.

When it comes to transboundary waters, it makes sense to first focus on the meaning of the term. Hence, transboundary waters are any surface and groundwater that cross the borders of two or more states or are located within such boundaries. It should be noted that local water bodies are any surface and groundwater bodies located in the territory of a country, the zones of formation, distribution or flow and consumption of water resources.

According to official UN data, there are currently 276 transboundary watersheds (rivers and lakes) in the world, of which 68 are in Europe, 64 in Africa, 60 in Asia, 46 in Central and North America, and 38 in South America. Located. About 276 watersheds that cross the border of two or more states are home to 40 percent of the world's population. Transboundary watersheds cover about half of the globe, or 46 percent. Of the 276 transboundary watersheds, two-thirds, or 185, cross at least two states, 256, or 92.7 percent, cross 2-4 states, and 20, or 7.2 percent, cross more than 5 states. Of the existing reservoirs, 13 flow through 5-8 countries, 5 (Congo, Niger, Rhine, Nile and Zambezi) - 9-11 countries, and one (Danube River) - flows through about 19 countries. The number of large and small rivers in the world is several hundred. There are 175 rivers with a length of more than 1000 km. The number of rivers flowing through the territory of several states is 261, of which 71 - in Europe, 53 - in Asia, 39 - in Central and North America, 38 is located in South America. International watersheds partially cross the territory of 148 states and completely cross the territory of 21 states.

Cross-border organizations play a key role in solving international problems in the management of transboundary water resources. Such organizations may have different management styles according to the political environment, water issues, and the cultural characteristics of the area. They are often based on voluntary agreements between sovereign states, but may also include international and local water authorities and commissions.

International organizations are traditionally established to address specific problems. For example, issues such as water transport or flood relief. Their mandate is ongoing and will provide comprehensive assistance in resolving problems in the basin. It may be useful to establish an advisory body to expand the range of stakeholders, as the ministers of each country are interested in making the full decisions that are acceptable to them. The activities of such organizations are based on agreements, memoranda and international agreements. The effective functioning of transnational organizations requires a reliable financial basis, the political will of governments and the fulfillment of cooperation obligations between them.

Transboundary, interstate and local water bodies account for, allocate and use water resources on the basis of various normative documents adopted around the world. To date, many normative

documents on accounting, distribution and use of water resources in such water bodies have been adopted worldwide, and work is being carried out on their basis. Examples are the International Convention on the Use and Protection of Basins and Transboundary Arteries, adopted in Helsinki on 17 March 1992, and the Declaration on the Development of the Environment in 1998 in Rio de Janeiro. can be cited.

Today, there is a need to increase the reliability of the database to increase the capacity of joint management of transboundary water. Creating an environment of trust between intermediaries and negotiators in achieving the terms of the agreement requires certain funds and resources, certain time and effort. In this situation, donor assistance from international organizations such as the UN and the World Bank can yield positive results.

Coordination of national water policy by cross-border interagency organizations should be supported by partner organizations. Pressure from citizens, the media, and NGOs often has a positive effect on issues such as mitigating environmental issues related to water use. Once the transboundary water management is established, the work will not stop there, it will be necessary to implement special control measures, strengthen communication and data collection, as well as develop funding mechanisms to strengthen it. Experience shows that technical skills play a very important role in this regard.

Serious problems in the management of transboundary water bodies include the sharing of transboundary rivers, the lack of a single interstate system for monitoring the use of water resources, and the lack of reliable data on cross-border water resources and emergencies.

As there is no legal or methodological basis for regulating the joint use of natural resources, it is necessary to coordinate the assessment and rehabilitation of transboundary environmental damage.

Attempts to solve the problem of transboundary pollution bilaterally have not led to practical results in reducing the level of transboundary river pollution. The growth of water supply, industry and environmental sustainability of the country has led to the aggravation of cross-border problems in line with the formation of water resources and the increase in water pollution.

It should be noted that there are no national mechanisms for fulfilling obligations under international conventions. The problem is the lack of methods and methodologies for planning intersectoral activities that take into account the obligations of countries under conventions and treaties.

When it comes to the use of water from transboundary rivers, it would be useful to focus on how the work is being done between the Central Asian countries. The results of the joint solution of the problems of interstate water relations in the basin are positively recognized by the Central Asian countries. The measures taken by the countries to regulate the joint management of common water resources include: 1) The Agreement on Cooperation in the Management and Protection of Transboundary Water Resources between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan was signed on February 18, 1992 in Almaty and on March 26, 1993 in the Red Horde. In this agreement, the parties agreed to establish the Interstate Coordinating Water Commission (ICC) and its executive bodies, the Amudarya Water Basin Association (SBU) and the Syrdarya SB; At three consecutive meetings of Central Asian leaders: in March 1993 in the Red Horde, in January 1994 in Nukus and in March 1995 in

Tashauz, it was agreed to establish the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea; 2) On January 11, 1994 in Nukus, specific actions were taken to improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea basin for the next 3-5 years, as well as to approve the basic provisions of the Concept of solving the problems of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea Basin the resolution of the Central Asian leaders on the approval of the program was approved; 3) On September 20, 1995, the Central Asian leaders signed the Nukus Declaration of Central Asian States and International Organizations on Sustainable Development in the Aral Sea Basin. At its signing, the Central Asian leaders reaffirmed the recognition of previously signed agreements, treaties and legal documents regulating water relations in the Aral Sea Basin and ensuring their sustainable operation; 4) On March 17, 1998, an agreement was signed between the governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan on the use of water and energy resources in the Syrdarya basin. It was later joined by the Republic of Tajikistan; 5) In 1999, an agreement was signed on the exchange of hydrometeorological data, as well as on the parallel operation of energy systems in Central Asia; 6) On October 6, 2002, the Heads of State approved the "Program of concrete actions to improve the environmental and socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea basin for the period 2003-2010." It is known that before the independence of the Central Asian states, water legislation in the republics and water relations in accordance with them were regulated by the former "Fundamentals of Water Legislation of the USSR." According to the data, surface water produced in Uzbekistan makes up 10% of the total volume in the Aral Sea basin. The available water volumes between the Central Asian states are distributed according to the "Amudarya and Syrdarya basin schemes" developed in 1983-1984. According to this distribution, Uzbekistan will receive 71.69 billion soums. cubic meters of water. Including: 58.6 billion from rivers. cubic meters (81.7 percent), of which 11.47 billion cubic meters from inland rivers. cubic meters (19.6 percent), 10.07 billion cubic meters of groundwater. cubic meters (14.0 percent), 3.02 billion cubic meters of sewage. cubic meters (4.3 percent). Amudarya waters were distributed on the basis of the Protocol adopted in 1986 (Protocol No. 566 of September 10, 1987 of the Scientific and Technical Council of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the former Union). According to this document, Amudarya water: 9.5 billion cubic meters to Tajikistan. cubic meters (15.5 percent); 22.0 bln. cubic meters (35.8 percent); Uzbekistan receives 29.6 billion soums cubic meters (48.1 percent). After the independence of the states, there was a need to revise the legal framework governing water relations at the national and international levels.

In 1993, the Water Code was adopted in the Republics of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. In 1994, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Water" and in 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" were adopted. The Water Code of Turkmenistan, adopted in 1973, remained in force until November 11, 2004. In the Central Asian region, since 2000, new efforts have been made to develop the legal framework in the field of water management. Currently, the Water Codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2003), Kyrgyzstan (2005) and Tajikistan (2000), the Water Code of Turkmenistan (2003) and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" (1993) in the field of water relations in Central Asia. They can be summarized under the name of National Laws (NSCs) and they are regulated by existing interstate water relations agreements.

It should be noted that in the general water situation in the Aral Sea Basin (ODH), Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are the countries that form the main water resources in the region.

Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are the main water consumers. According to various estimates, in the north of Afghanistan (upper Amudarya) 8-10 to 16-18 cubic km per year. In Kyrgyzstan, 25 percent of the ODH, 80 percent of the Amudarya River in Tajikistan, and almost all of the transboundary Zarafshan River are formed. The situation is further complicated by the diversified structure of interstate water infrastructure facilities. Thus, the water supply of South Kazakhstan and the Lower Syrdarya is connected with the Toktogul (Kyrgyzstan), Kayrakkum (Tajikistan), Charvak (Uzbekistan) reservoirs and interstate canals passing through Uzbekistan. The water supply of the Keles region depends on the management of the flow of the Chirchik River. More than half of the Tuyamoyin hydroelectric power station, which supplies water to Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions, the Amu-Bukhara Machine Canal (ABMK), and the Karshi Main Canal (KMK) main water intake facility and other infrastructure, is located in Turkmenistan. Bukhara in Uzbekistan

According to many experts and analysts, there are many conflict situations in the use of Central Asian transboundary water resources (TSR), which in the future could cause serious problems in the region. The political situation in the region related to water problems may be a factor in the consolidation of Central Asian states or, conversely, in the escalation of conflicts between them.

The principles of International Water Law (IWR) are based on the generally recognized special environmental principles of international law:

- a) Cooperation and equality of the littoral states, fair and rational use of the TSR, taking into account the existing practice;
- b) the sovereignty of the states belonging to it on the transboundary river bank;
- (c) The use of international rivers, while respecting the common interests of all littoral states and the particular interests of each;
- d) not to harm cross-border procedures;
- d) Compensation for damage ("the person paying the damage").

These and generally accepted principles and IAS norms can serve as a basis for the development of a draft agreement on the management of TSR in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan's position on transboundary water use is as follows:

- 1) The unilateral construction of large reservoirs and hydropower plants on transboundary rivers without environmental, socio-economic expertise, their feasibility study (TIA) and construction projects without agreement with neighboring countries should be legally considered as interference in the internal affairs of other countries;
- 2) Examination of the construction of such facilities, especially in the preparation of their TIA and construction projects, should strengthen the legal rights of the downstream states to water and their interests;
- 3) It is necessary to develop a draft Agreement defining the principles of management of water flows of transboundary rivers and compensation for damage to states located in the lower reaches of rivers in case of non-compliance with the agreed regime.



It should be noted that only 20% of the water resources used in our region are formed in our territory, and the remaining 80% come from neighboring countries. Addressing the Oliy Majlis, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "The main way to meet the growing demand for water in the near future is to improve the management of water resources, rationalize their use and find internal resources, achieve water conservation."

Institutional, legal, economic and social reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan to address the problem of ensuring the efficient use of limited water resources within the country, which has a deep understanding of the attitude and economic and social significance of our country for its rapidly growing economy and population. We can see it in the following directions:

1. Development of the water use base in accordance with the legislation, a number of amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On water and water use". Legitimacy and legal documents have been developed. In particular, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 19, 2013 No. 82 "On approval of the Regulation on water use and water consumption in the Republic of Uzbekistan", June 14, 2013 No. 171 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for issuing permits for special water use or special water consumption" -numbered decisions were made;
2. Transition from the administrative-territorial principle in the management of water resources to the hydrographic basin principle. This major event has yielded a number of positive results in drastically reducing water wastage of an organizational nature, which is allowed in the context of the administrative-territorial principle in the management of water resources;
3. Transfer of part of the powers and responsibilities of the state on water resources management to public organizations at the lower level of irrigation systems (Water Consumers' Associations). This measure has led to an increase in the sense of involvement of water consumers in improving the efficiency of water use, which has increased dramatically as a result of reforms. Today, there are 1,503 associations of water consumers in the country, formed taking into account the wishes of water consumers. At present, water consumers' associations are the main organization responsible for the efficient use of water resources at the grassroots level. Their effective activity in many respects determines the level of economical and targeted use of water resources in agriculture;
4. Diversification of agricultural crops. In irrigated agriculture, reducing the share of water-demanding crops in large quantities and even in times of water scarcity, and increasing the share of crops growing in low-water, non-water-scarce periods, can significantly alleviate water shortages. At the same time, water-intensive cotton fields were reduced from 2 million to 1.2 million hectares, and rice from 180,000 to 40,000 hectares, and low-water crops such as grain, vegetables, melons, orchards and vineyards were increased;
5. Increasing the efficiency of water facilities. Over the past years, 1,500 kilometers of canals, 211 kilometers of tray networks, 400 large hydraulic structures, more than 200 pumping stations have been reconstructed and modernized. Every year, an average of 5,000 kilometers of canals, more than 100,000 kilometers of internal irrigation networks, about 10,000 hydraulic structures, 3,000 pumping units, irrigation wells are being repaired. As a result of these measures, the efficiency of the channels through which the projects are implemented has increased by 20%;

6. Water accounting. Equipping each consumer's water intake with water metering devices and facilities, maintaining and enforcing the contract between the water recipient and the supplier within the allocated limit has significantly increased the efficiency of water use;

7. Organize the introduction of water-saving equipment and technologies, including:

- Introduction of modern irrigation technologies;
- Organization of wide use of existing traditional irrigation technologies;
- Promotion of non-traditional new irrigation technologies;
- Organization of agro-technologies on the basis of water saving requirements.

8. Implementation of investments aimed at ensuring the reliable operation of water facilities. It should be noted that about 500 billion soums a year are allocated for the development of the water sector at the expense of state capital, as well as 1.7 trillion soums for maintenance costs, which has increased fivefold over the past 10 years. In addition, due to the importance of the industry, the state pays special attention to attracting investment. Currently, major financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Saudi Development Fund, OPEC Fund, Kuwait Fund, Eximbank of the People's Republic of China, as well as donor investments from international cooperation organizations and agencies in Japan, Switzerland, Germany and other countries. Large-scale projects are being implemented with the participation of Over the past 10 years, the sector has attracted about \$ 1.5 billion in investment.

As a result of effective water management measures, the total annual volume of water used in the country has been reduced from 64 billion cubic kilometers in the pre-independence period to an average of 51 billion cubic kilometers or 20%. The relative annual water consumption from the source for irrigation of each hectare of land has been reduced from 18,000 cubic meters to 10,500 cubic meters compared to the 1990s. Such an intensity of work in the field of water management and the level of investment is not observed in any country in the region.

Thanks to the prudent state policy in the field of water management, the irrigation potential has not only been preserved during the years of independence, but has also been successfully modernized. During the years of independence, radical changes have taken place in water management. Integrated water resources management is being introduced on a large scale. According to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other funds, Uzbekistan is a recognized leader in the region. In conclusion, it can be said that water saving is an important source of sustainable water supply. Therefore, all the people living in the region would appreciate their invaluable water and use it efficiently without wasting a single drop of it.

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