

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGULATION OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES IN CENTRAL ASIA

Normamat Ramazanovich Mallaev,
PhD in Law, Associate Professor, Termez State University,
Termez, Republic of Uzbekistan
Email: mallayevn@tersu.uz

Abstract

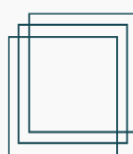
The article examines the environmental and legal issues of protection and use and international cooperation of transboundary water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Central Asian states. In particular, it analyzes the legal regulation of relations, the development of the norms of cooperation of transboundary water resources, and also offers a scientific, theoretical and practical proposal for the legal improvement of this institution.

Key words: Global environmental problems, transboundary waters, water policy, transboundary rivers, water -energy potential, environmental catastrophe of the Aral Sea.

Introduction

Today, the urgency of the problem of water resources all over the world has long been recognized and is being actively studied, especially in the light of the problem - global climate change, and we also observe a response from nature to unreasonable human activities. Floods, mudflows, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, desertification processes, frosts, droughts, volcanic eruptions, water and wind soil erosion, hail, etc. have become accompanying phenomena of modern life on planet Earth. Therefore, there are many global, regional and national environmental problems. Currently, a characteristic feature of the ecological situation in the world is its interregional character. In our opinion, this is directly related to the solution of environmental problems of our time, in particular, the rational use and protection of water resources and the protection of the environment. It can be seen that the world, on the basis of its historical experience, has become convinced that it is impossible to develop the economy without meeting the requirements of ecology and environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

The further development of the environmental policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Central Asia of the state of ecology and the environment depends on the degree of development and perfection of the mechanism for implementing environmental and water legislation.



Main part

One of the largest global environmental disasters in the recent history of global environmental disasters experienced by the countries and the 62 million population of Central Asia is the tragedy of the Aral Sea, which, in terms of its ecological, climatic, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences, poses a direct threat to the sustainable development of the region, health, gene pool and the future of the people living in it.

A new salt desert with an area of 5.5 million hectares has appeared on the exposed part of the Aral Sea. Over 90 days a year, dust storms rage over it, carrying over 100 million tons of dust and toxic salts into the atmosphere for many thousands of kilometers annually.

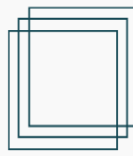
Therefore, the Aral Sea problem was also considered in 2003 at the World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan. The World Water Forums began to be held by the decision of the World Water Council in 1997. Within the framework of the Kyoto Forum in 2003, a special session "Regional cooperation on shared water resources in Central Asia" was held. At the suggestion of the representatives of the delegation, it was decided to include the problem of the Aral Sea in the register of global environmental problems.

In a narrow sense, as a state water fund, which is state property and performs an ecological, economic, cultural and health-improving function, therefore the term "waters" can be conventionally considered in a broad and narrow sense.

Therefore, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev especially showed some directions of environmental problems in the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in particular; further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated lands, development of a network of reclamation and irrigation facilities, widespread introduction of intensive methods in agricultural production, primarily modern water and resource-saving agricultural technologies, the use of high-performance agricultural machinery. "

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on September 19, 2017 at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly drew special attention, "... I would like to draw your attention again to one of the most acute environmental problems of our time, the Aral Sea disaster. In my hands is a map of the tragedy of the Aral Sea. I think comments are superfluous here. Overcoming the consequences of the drying up of the sea today requires active consolidation of international efforts. We stand for the implementation in full of the special UN Program adopted this year to provide effective assistance to the population affected by the Aral Sea crisis. "

Also, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2018, on August 25, speaking at a meeting of the Council of Heads of States-founders of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, held in the city of Turkmenbashi of Turkmenistan, especially noted and showed the following priority areas of interaction:



First. I am convinced that decisive and non-standard measures are needed to radically improve the unfavorable environmental situation in our region.

In this regard, I propose to consider the issue of declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovations and technologies. This initiative is aimed at uniting our common efforts in order to create conditions for attracting foreign investment in the development and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies; integrated implementation of the principles of "green" economy, environmentally friendly, energy and water saving technologies; preventing further desertification and ecological migration; development of ecotourism and implementation of other measures. For a comprehensive discussion of our initiative, we suggest organizing a special conference with the support of the UN, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Global Environment Facility next year.

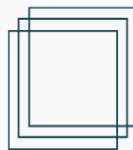
We consider it possible to instruct the board of the fund to conduct negotiations with these international organizations on practical issues of creating a zone of environmental innovations and technologies, including the formation of a single list and joint preparation of innovative projects, taking into account the experience of implementing such projects in ecologically unfavorable regions of the world; allocation of long-term soft loans and grants for these purposes.

In addition, we propose the opening of representative offices of these international institutions at the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

Second. The focus of our attention should remain on the issues of fixing moving sands, reducing the removal of toxic aerosols from the dried bottom of the Aral Sea. To this end, we propose to create a Regional Center for the cultivation of seedlings of desert and forage plants. According to our scientists, we will be able to cover the entire dried seabed with forest plantations within 10-12 years. Moreover, we are able to create new highly productive pastures, which will give an impetus to the intensive development of animal husbandry and provide jobs for tens of thousands of people. The Regional Center itself will become a unique scientific and educational base for training specialists in demand.

Third, it is the preservation of the unique fauna of our region. Here we also need a regional approach. We propose to create transboundary protected natural areas in the Aral Sea zone. It is extremely important for us to do everything in our power to preserve endangered species of animals such as cheetah, kulan, saiga and others.

Fourth. It is necessary to radically increase the level of regional cooperation in water conservation, management and rational use of transboundary water resources. We are ready to create all the necessary conditions for the development of mutually acceptable mechanisms of interaction in the use of water resources in the Aral Sea basin and to hold a regional conference in Uzbekistan on these issues. We think that its result should be the adoption of the Regional Program for the Rational Use of Water Resources in Central Asia.



Fifth. Today it is impossible to ensure the solution of the problems we face without the development of effective scientific cooperation.

In this regard, we consider it important to organize joint interdisciplinary research, including at the site of scientific information centers of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination and the Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development.

This statement is directly related to the field of environmental and legal problems of the use and management of transboundary water resources and international cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Central Asian states.

It is no coincidence that the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 emphasizes that the adoption of systemic measures to mitigate the negative impact of global climate change and the drying up of the Aral Sea on the development of agriculture and livelihoods of the population.

Also, in Uzbekistan, documents were adopted that meet international standards and norms, including the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state program for the development of the Aral Sea region for 2017-2021."

The solution to the problem of using water problems that pose a real external threat to the country's environmental safety is ensured by joint actions of neighboring states within the framework of international treaties. National legislation is also called upon to play a certain role in the regulation of transboundary use and pollution of water problems. However, as a rule, this role will be a derivative of the adoption and legalization of the relevant international rules.

Thus, in our opinion, the current serious risks of stability in Central Asia in the use of transboundary hydro resources are due to a number of reasons:

- the lack of an adequate legal framework necessary for the joint exploitation of water reserves;

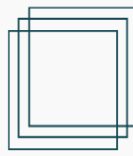
- the priority of the self-interests of the republics of the region, which essentially means the division of a single water system, which cannot function in a local territorial regime;

- differences in the socio-political and economic development of the countries of the region;

- constantly growing demand for hydro resources.

Probably, today the situation would not take such negative forms if the states-water users had highly efficient economies, created competitive products and, accordingly, could allocate sufficient financial resources to maintain water bodies and hydro-economic structures located on their territories in proper condition. Therefore, the task of converging positions in the use of water reserves cannot be viewed in isolation from efforts to develop effective models for the development of the economy of each country. In fact, we are talking about ensuring sustainable progress in the region, in which the "water" policy is an important component of it.

It cannot be said that the leaders of the Central Asian countries did not make attempts to resolve the problems of water use in the region. Back in 1992, all countries of the



region signed an agreement "On cooperation in the field of joint management, use, protection of water resources of interstate sources." Thus, they recognized the commonality of the basin's hydro resources, equal rights to their exploitation, responsibility for appropriate provision and rational use, and also agreed to create conditions for strict adherence to the agreed procedure and established rules for the operation and protection of water reserves. In addition, the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) was created, which, as the executive bodies of this structure, included two basin water associations: BWO "Amudarya" and BWO "Syrdarya".

Also, the heads of states of Central Asia on September 20, 1995 at an international conference in Nukus solemnly proclaimed their commitment to the ideas of equality and interstate cooperation on water issues. In the adopted Nukus Declaration, the presidents of the five states of the region reaffirmed their "commitments for full cooperation at the regional level on the basis of mutual respect, good neighborliness and resolve" on the water and energy problem of Central Asia. This was followed by the Bishkek Statement of the Heads of State of May 6, 1996, in which for the first time, the need was recognized "to accelerate the development of a new water allocation strategy and economic management methods in the use of water and energy resources."

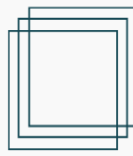
In 1998, an agreement was adopted "On cooperation in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources", which emphasized the need to create a Water and Energy Consortium in Central Asia.

In 2003, the Program of Concrete Actions to Improve the Ecological and Socio-Economic Situation in the Aral Sea Basin for the Period 2003-2010, prepared with the participation of all countries of the region, was approved, where among the priority areas of activity is indicated "the development of coordinated mechanisms for the integrated management of water resources in the Aral Sea Basin" The problems of regional exploitation of water reserves were once again considered at the informal meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian states, which took place in September 2006 in Astana. In addition, the issues of "wise use of water and energy resources in the Central Asian region" were raised in 2007 within the framework of the SCO Summit.

It should be emphasized that in September 2006. Informal Summit of the leaders of the Central Asian states was held in Astana, where the problems of regional use of water resources were again considered. However, no practical decisions were made, the parties only once again declared the need for a coordinated solution to the problems of water use and consumption at the interstate level.

In this context, there are two main global documents:

at present, there are hundreds, if not thousands of international legal acts in the world aimed at regulating water relations. The fundamental international legal acts governing water relations on the use and protection of rivers, lakes, canals, and reservoirs include the "Rules for the Use of the Waters of International Rivers" signed in Helsinki in 1966



and the "Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes" also adopted in Helsinki on March 17, 1992, at the level of the United Nations and the United Nations Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of September 18, 1992;

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992) first introduced the concept of "transboundary waters".

Transboundary water use is a complex legal relationship associated not only with the conditions and procedure for use from interstate water bodies, but also with the emergence and termination of the right to transboundary water use by objects and entities, the establishment of rights and obligations, and more. The object of water use in the republic is a certain water body and water sources, and the object of transboundary water use is rivers, parts of which are located on the territory of different states. Consequently, the subject of water use of transboundary rivers are the states through which the transit river flows.

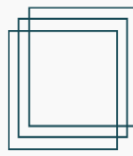
The UN Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of September 18, 1992, the Convention on the Right to the Use of International Watercourses, adopted by the UN General Assembly on May 21, 1997, oblige to consider "ensuring the use of transboundary waters in a reasonable and equitable manner, taking into account their transboundary nature when carrying out activities that have or may have a transboundary impact".

Therefore, the legal regime established by the Helsinki Convention was further developed as a result of the approval of two additional protocols to it: the London Protocol on Water and Health (1999) and the Kiev Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary water (2003). The provisions of both protocols are directly related to transboundary water resources.

Recently, to solve the environmental problems of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region, as well as the problems of using transboundary waters, joint actions have been carried out and a new direction has been opened in the country of Central Asia.

To solve the environmental problems of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region, a special Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On a comprehensive program of measures to mitigate the consequences of the Aral Sea catastrophe, recovery and socio-economic development of the Aral Sea region for 2015-2018" dated August 29, 2015 No. 255 was adopted and, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state program for the development of the Aral Sea region for 2017-2021".

In particular, the heads of state discussed the restoration of the ecosystem of the Aral Sea basin, improvement of the socio-economic and ecological situation in the Aral Sea region, rational use of water resources and ensuring a high level of environmental protection in the region and expressed their readiness to further develop cooperation in



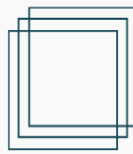
this direction under the chairmanship of Turkmenistan at the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS).

The heads of state noted that the water resources of the transboundary rivers of Central Asia are the common good of the peoples of the region, and that the fate of tens of millions of people, the stability and well-being of the entire region depend on the fair and rational use of these resources.

Taking into account the above, every person, including scientists and leaders, in the Central Asian region should show maximum restraint and thoughtfulness in any water management actions related to interstate water relations.

Based on the above, taking into account the experience of foreign countries, it can be concluded that in order to improve the rational use and protection, as well as the management of water resources and the solution of transboundary water problems in the region, it is necessary:

- The agreements of Uzbekistan with neighboring states stipulate the responsibility of the parties in case of excess water intake or wastewater discharge, which significantly worsens the condition of the water body. It would be necessary to provide in the agreements of Uzbekistan, measures of responsibility for inaction of one of the parties, which led to damage on the territory of the other party;
- it is possible that at present Uzbekistan should further develop the practice of bilateral agreements, transferring it to the plane of multilateral negotiations, with the involvement of all interested states;
- it must be admitted that the water dependence of the states located in the basins of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers from each other is so strong that it simply dooms these states to the need for joint management of all waters forming here, which are truly common for all peoples living in this region;
- it is advisable to improve the organizational structure of water resources management by creating new, efficient management bodies and their organizations, which could meet the real needs of the states of the region in water resources;
- in solving complex problems of interstate water allocation, rational use and protection of waters, first of all, the main role is played by compliance with the requirement of transboundary international water law, green economy and international green diplomacy. Therefore, world experience shows that the emerging conflict situations in the interstate use of transboundary waters should be resolved and strictly observed on the legal and economic basis laid down in international law and international water law. It should be emphasized that at present more than 30 interstate declarations, agreements and other types of international acts have been signed between the Central Asian states on the problems of the use and protection of transboundary waters;
- it is useful to improve the existing and develop new agreements between the states of the region on the planning, management and use of water resources in modern



conditions, as well as ensuring economic stability in the Central Asian region, taking into account the subsequent meetings of the heads of state;

- to develop an ecological and legal basis for ensuring the rights of citizens to information and the state of rational use and protection of natural resources, in particular, water resources and measures taken for its environmental and sanitary protection.

Fulfillment of these and other requirements should be mandatory in the implementation of various projects for the creation of hydropower facilities in Central Asia with the participation of both national and transnational companies in order to prevent a catastrophic deterioration of the environmental situation in the region.

It should be remembered that the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the use of water resources of transboundary rivers in Central Asia was clearly and clearly stated at the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on August 16, 2007 in Bishkek.

- the issues of using the water resources of the transboundary rivers of Central Asia should be resolved taking into account the interests of more than 62 million people living in all countries of the region;

- any actions carried out on transboundary rivers should not have a negative impact on the existing ecological water balance in the region;

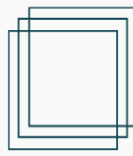
- the current international legal framework in the field of water use and ecology should become the basis for building an effective system for the joint use of resources of transboundary rivers in Central Asia.

It should be remembered that the centuries-old and new history of Central Asia convincingly proves that the joint use of water should serve as a factor uniting people, and with the skillful, coordinated use of interstate water sources, water resources will be enough to meet the needs of all peoples living here.

Meanwhile, today there is already a system of international norms regulating various types of transboundary pollution. However, in general, the totality of existing water standards does not fully meet modern environmental requirements, the modern level of science, and international cooperation.

Considering the above, it should be noted that in the field of ecology and environmental protection, in other words, in order to solve environmental and transboundary water problems, an order should be established that would meet modern legislation, taking into account the following requirements:

firstly, we will achieve the effect only if the law is implemented by all residents, enterprises, institutions, organizations. For this, it is necessary to carry out agitation and propaganda work, to increase knowledge and ecological culture in relation to the environment. In the right to use, a significant role belongs to environmental lawyers who need to be trained - this is a requirement of the time. In this regard, the central place is given to the study of the subjects "Agrarian Law", "Environmental Law", "Water



Law", "Energy Law", "International Law of Transboundary Waters and the Environment" and are designed primarily to provide students and masters, and also the population with knowledge in the field of ecology and environmental protection, as well as the rational use of transboundary water resources;

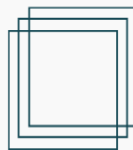
- second, to increase the influence (NGOs) of non-governmental non-profit organizations and the public on violators of the law, so that every makhalla and every inhabitant of the region are responsible for the ecological cleanliness of the environment and the rational use of transboundary water resources;
- third, to make wider use of the experience of developed foreign countries (China, England, Japan, USA, France, Germany, Holland, Israel, Korea, Sweden, etc.), which have achieved effective results in matters of ecology and environmental protection, in particular water resources and its transboundary protection and rational use;
- fourthly, the priority tasks are to improve the ecological culture of the population, develop the system of ecological education and upbringing, develop international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, join efforts, coordinate the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations operating in the field of environmental protection and rational use of transboundary water resources ...

Therefore, in our opinion, by joint efforts we will be able to protect our native environment from danger, preserve the crystal purity of our water sources, in particular lakes and rivers, clear skies, and preserve our heritage for future generations.

Conclusion

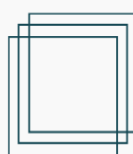
In our opinion, in order to successfully solve the problem of combating transboundary pollution of water resources, a combination of a number of factors, both objective and subjective, is necessary (mutual trust and cooperation in relations between states). Therefore, we believe that a special role in this regard should be played by environmental scientists, economists, irrigators, lawyers through a deep theoretical study of the problem of transboundary pollution, the development of a set of environmental legal means and mechanisms for its limitation, and the development of practical recommendations.

Based on the foregoing, we tried to highlight some theoretical and practical priorities, taking into account the experience of some foreign countries of legal regulation in this area, environmental and legal issues of the use and international cooperation of transboundary water resources, which should contribute to the improvement of the ecological situation, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources , in particular, water use in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Central Asia.



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