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REMEDIATION POLICY AFTER MINING WORKS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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This paper examines the current situation of land remediation after mining operations in the Kyrgyz Republic. It focuses on the legal and political frameworks for land remediation. The question of the remediation has not gained much academic attention in the Kyrgyz Republic, especially as it is related to remediation policies, but this matter is urgent in the country. As part of the former Soviet Union, the mining industry was of great importance in the Kyrgyz Republic. According to the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan, the mining industry of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2014 had an indicator of more than 53.9% of the value of all industrial products, while the share of the mining industry in GDP in 2014 was more than 10%, which in turn is 47.1% of total exports and 11% of tax revenues. According to official data, there are deposits of gold, antimony, mercury, tin, molybdenum, coal and brown coal, oil and gas, non-metallic minerals, groundwater and other minerals in Kyrgyzstan. In the last twenty years, discoveries of large gold deposits and other valuable minerals in the last twenty years brought Canadian and other international corporations to exploit. As a result, many pollution cases have been reported along with violent protests among local residents. There are many unresolved and partially resolved issues on disposal, reclamation of disturbed lands after mining, including radioactive waste. The Kyrgyz government has

updated some strategies to deal with conflicts and remediation issues. This paper reveals some recent development of legal and political actions to deal with land degradation and remediation.

Biography

Gulzhan Makhmudova has completed her Bachelor's degree and Honors Diploma majored in Ecology-Legal Protection in International University of Kyrgyzstan. After that, she proceeded to the Master's degree in International Law and European Law for two years. At the same time, she also worked at State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as a Specialist. Following graduation, she started to work at The State Committee of Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use of the Kyrgyz Republic as Leading Specialist, and awarded rank of Junior Inspector of Public Service, where she works to present time. She has a great passion about environment. That's why she chose to pursue further education at Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba to broaden her horizon. Her field of interest's Environmental Remediation in Mining, Environmental Policy and Management, Environmental Protection and Legislation, Industrial Safety in Mining Industries.

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