

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ S/11 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI*Rahmankulova Adolat Xushbakovna*

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ISSUES OF IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL NORMS IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE CHANGE INTO THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. Uzbekistan's accession to key international agreements on environmental protection, such as Espoo Convention and the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) is crucial for the country to integrate climate considerations into its environmental impact assessment procedures and strengthen its national mechanism for adaptation procedures and strengthen its national mechanism for adaptation to climate change. The key findings of the study include the importance of effective legal frameworks and policies in mitigating environmental threats and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources in Uzbekistan. The study finds that Uzbekistan has made progress in implementing the Paris Agreement, but there are still significant gaps in its implementation, particularly in the development of a National Adaptation Plan.

Keywords: Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Convention On Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nitrogen Oxides, Volatile Organic Compounds, Aral Sea.

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI QONUNCHILIGIGA IQLIM O'ZGARISHI SOHASIDAGI XALQARO HUQUQ NORMALARINI IMPLEMENTATSIYASI QILISH MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya. O'zbekiston Respublikasining atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish sohasidagi Espo konvensiyasi hamda Uzoq masofalarga transchegaraviy havo ifloslanishi to'g'risidagi konvensiyaga (CLRTAP) qo'shilishi iqlim omillarini atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash jarayonlariga integratsiya qilish hamda iqlim o'zgarishiga moslashish bo'yicha milliy mexanizmlarni mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy xulosalari O'zbekistonda ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish va tabiiy resurslardan barqaror foydalanishni ta'minlashda samarali huquqiy mexanizmlar hamda davlat siyosatining muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Parij kelishuvini amalga oshirishda muayyan taraqqiyotga erishgan bo'lishiga qaramay, uning implementatsiyasida, xususan Milliy moslashuv rejasini ishlab chiqish borasida, sezilarli bo'shliqlar saqlanib qolmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: iqlim o'zgarishi, milliy darajada belgilangan hissa (NDC), Uzoq masofalarga transchegaraviy havo ifloslanishi to'g'risidagi konvensiya, Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari, BMTning Iqlim o'zgarishi bo'yicha doiraviy konvensiyasi, azot oksidlari, uchuvchi organik birikmalar, Orol dengizi.

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Introduction. Uzbekistan faces significant environmental challenges due to its geographical location, economic development, and climate change effects. The depletion of the Aral Sea, increasing desertification, and industrial pollution pose severe risks to the country's environmental security. Effective legal frameworks are essential to mitigate these threats and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. As we know, Uzbekistan, a landlocked country in Central Asia, faces a series of complex environmental challenges, many of which are exacerbated by its geographical location, rapid economic development, and the broader impacts of climate change.

The country is particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation due to its semi-arid climate, extensive desert regions, and the ongoing effects of unsustainable agricultural practices, particularly in the Aral Sea basin[1]. The depletion of the Aral Sea, once one of the largest inland bodies of water, is one of the most dramatic environmental crises the country faces. This ecological disaster has led to the destruction of vital ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, and severe health consequences for the surrounding populations due to the spread of toxic dust from the dried-up sea bed [2]. The national mechanism for implementing international law, including international climate measures, consists of a combination of specific legal instruments and measures enacted by the state, along with the activities of various national agencies responsible for the enforcement of international treaties. The state's implementation of the standards is carried out through the issuance of normative legal acts that govern the procedures for the entry into force of international treaties, their ratification and approval, as well as the coordination and integration of international treaty provisions with domestic legislation.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes fundamental principles that outline governmental policy for environmental protection and serve as the foundation for the adoption of international environmental and climatic standards[3]. Article 49 states that every person is entitled to an appropriate setting and accurate information regarding its status. The government is obligated to facilitate public oversight, implement measures for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of the environment, and uphold the ecological balance. Significant focus is put on the necessity of rehabilitating the biological system of the Priaralye region, which is the area that is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change [4].

A significant milestone for Uzbekistan was the ratification of the Paris Agreement, initially signed on 19 April 2017 and officially ratified on 25 September 2018. This phase established new international commitments and initiated the revision of national climate policies. Uzbekistan submitted its inaugural Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2017, pledging to decrease the carbon intensity of GDP by 10% by 2030 in comparison to 2016 levels[5]. In 2021, Uzbekistan submitted an updated NDC with markedly enhanced ambitions: a 35% reduction in carbon intensity compared to 2010 levels and an increase in the renewable energy share to 25% by 2030 [6].

An important milestone in the development of national climate policy was the approval of the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 years", which was adopted on 28 January 2022. For the first time, "green developmet" was recognized as a core priority at the highest political level, delineating specific goals for the expansion of renewable energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, and the implementation of climate adaptation strategies.

Another essential policy document is the "Concept of Environmental Protection of the

Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, adopted in October 2019 [7]. The concept delineates the primary objectives of the national environmental policy and comprises a specific section addressing climate change adaptation and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

These documents were further supported by the ratification of the national Program, Concept, and Action Plan for the transition to a green economy and the advancement of green growth through 2030. Together, these laws and policy frameworks constitute the fundamental basis of Uzbekistan’s contemporary environmental and climate legislation, establishing the groundwork for low-carbon development, sustainable resource management, and the incorporation of climate considerations into national planning.

Overall, the period following 2021 signifies a new chapter in Uzbekistan’s climate governance [8]. Comprehensive legislative reforms, institutional restructuring, and a systematic integration of climate considerations into national development strategies reflect a deliberate effort to align domestic policies with international sustainability commitments, such as the Paris Agreement, and to facilitate the transition to a green economy.

Given these challenges, effective legal frameworks and policies are essential for mitigating environmental threats and ensuring the sustainable use of the country’s natural resources. The legal formalization of state involvement in fulfilling the conditions of a specific international treaty always requires extensive efforts to harmonize national legislation with the relevant provisions established in international legal instruments [9]. Uzbekistan’s environmental laws and regulations play a critical role in addressing these issues, yet gaps remain in their implementation and enforcement.

The issue of climate change represents a global challenge that requires coordinated international legal action. Nevertheless, the implementation of international climate obligations must inevitably take place at the national legal level. International norms cannot achieve their intended effect unless they are integrated into domestic legislation and supported by effective enforcement mechanisms [10]. Furthermore, combating climate change consistently involves two fundamental concepts: **adaptation** to the adverse impacts of climate change and **mitigation** of anthropogenic effects on the climate system. Both adaptation and mitigation constitute strategic directions along which states must advance in order to address the multifaceted consequences of climate change. So far, a lot of developing countries have finished their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and sent them to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The UNFCCC says that 71 [11] developing nations have sent in their NAPs. This shows that people all across the world understand how important it is to have a systematic approach to adaptation and to include climate risks in national planning. These nations include those in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that are most at risk from climate change, as well as those with similar economic, environmental, and climatic situations. This shows how important it is for Uzbekistan to make a NAP.

These concepts are reflected in the core international legal instruments and impose obligations on states to develop and implement comprehensive national policies.

Literature review and Methodology. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defines adaptation [12] as “the process of adjustment of natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.” As dr. Lindner and Stamm constitutes: “some practical examples of these kinds of efforts are using limited water resources wisely, planting drought-resistant

crops, and making infrastructure stronger so it can handle severe weather occurrences” [13]. It should be highlighted that for many developing nations, adaptability has already become the only feasible method of survival. This is especially true for tiny island developing governments, which are more exposed to the effects of rising sea levels and other climate-related threats.

In fulfilling their international legal commitments, many states have adopted—and continue to adopt—a wide range of national normative acts designed to regulate greenhouse gas emissions, enhance climate resilience, and align domestic practices with global standards. Such measures include the development of climate strategies, the establishment of monitoring systems, the adoption of environmental standards, and the introduction of mechanisms aimed at transitioning towards low-carbon development [14].

Mitigation of anthropogenic climate effect is defined as actions implemented that reduce emission sources or enhance greenhouse gas sources. Consequently, the phrase “mitigation” denotes a diminishment of human influence on the climate system, namely a reduction of climate change [15]. Kokorin A.O. observes that “mitigation of the consequences of climate change” and “mitigation of anthropogenic impact on the climate” are not synonymous, since “mitigation of consequences” effectively corresponds to adaptation to climate change [16]. American professor and the founder of International Climate Law D.Bodansky says “Many developing countries have long considered adaptation to be the ‘poor relation’ of mitigation in the climate change regime and have pushed for stronger adaptation provisions in the Paris Agreement.[17]”

Strategies to mitigate human-induced climate change encompass efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or enhance the capacity of natural systems to accumulate carbon dioxide. This mostly entails the utilization of alternative and renewable energy sources, including solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and geothermal energy. For instance, in Denmark¹, wind energy constitutes almost 40% of the national energy portfolio, therefore significantly decreasing carbon dioxide emissions. An additional crucial domain is enhancing energy efficiency through the modernization of buildings, the use of energy-saving technology in businesses, the adoption of electric transportation, and the integration of "smart" urban systems.

Another example might be initiatives to enhance forest cover, as forests serve as vital carbon dioxide sinks. China is executing one of the greatest forest restoration initiatives globally, known as the “Green Wall,” which has resulted in the expansion of forested regions by millions of hectares [18]. Comparable activities are being executed in India, where extensive tree planting programs are under progress to enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon sequestration[19].

Overall, adaptation and mitigation of climate change complement each other. Effective mitigation strategies diminish the magnitude of climatic impacts that necessitate adaptation. For instance, if a nation diligently curtails greenhouse gas emissions and shifts to low-carbon technology, it diminishes the probability of extreme weather occurrences, temperature escalations, and ecosystem deterioration, hence alleviating the strain on adaptation strategies. Simultaneously, adaptation is essential, since many climatic hazards are already unavoidable despite the complete execution of mitigation strategies. Countries susceptible to drought, such as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and those in the Middle East, are adopting efficient

¹ Denmark's population is over 6 million (1 May 2025), Denmark's nominal GDP in 2024 was about **US \$429.46 billion**.

water management systems, drip irrigation, and sustainable agriculture practices to mitigate harm [20]. Small island nations (Kiribati, Tuvalu, the Maldives) are enacting strategies to fortify their coasts, construct breakwaters, and devise plans for population relocation, since rising sea levels present an existential danger to their existence[21]. Therefore, an integrated approach of adaptation and mitigation strategies enables nations to address the root causes of climate change while alleviating its adverse impacts, so assuring sustainable development and safeguarding the populace. The implementation of international law into the domestic legal framework encompasses two areas: legal measures (the integration of international law standards into national regulatory statutes) and organizational and legal measures (institutional mechanisms) for enforcement [22].

Discussion. Climate change is central to the global sustainable development agenda set out in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 13, “Climate Action [23],” calls for urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase resilience to climate risks, and integrate climate considerations into all levels of government. Climate issues are also directly reflected in a number of related goals — SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption), SDGs 14 and 15 (ecological conservation), which underscores the cross-sectoral nature of climate policy [24].

For Uzbekistan, which is among the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, the integration of the climate agenda into the SDGs is of particular importance. As it was already mentioned, Uzbekistan is a party to two significant international climate agreements, namely the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)[25] and the Paris Agreement. Participation in these agreements provides the nation an effective international legal framework for implementing strategies that mitigate the consequences of climate change and adapt to its negative consequences. By adopting these documents, Uzbekistan commits to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, refining reporting systems, increasing climate resilience, and engaging in global cooperative procedures.

In this context, the primary emphasis is now transitioning from the negotiation of new fundamental climate agreements to the effective execution of international commitments that have already been established. This involves creating regulations, establishing institutions and mechanisms for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), integrating climate-resilient strategies into sectoral policies, and ensuring transparency of climate initiatives at the national level.

In the context of fulfilling international climate commitments, it is essential to differentiate between two primary instruments of the Paris Agreement—Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)—which are vary considerably in their legal status and content.

The NDC is a politically driven document in which a nation independently establishes its *quantitative objectives* for greenhouse gas emission reductions and outlines the primary strategies for adaptation measures; it is required to be updated every five years and constitutes a mandatory component of a country's commitment to the Paris Agreement. Conversely, *the NAP* is a technical and comprehensive document focused solely on systemic adaptation to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.

A NAP would enable the identification of priority sectors and regions, strengthen inter-agency coordination, and ensure a comprehensive approach to adaptation. Its existence would also greatly facilitate the attraction of international funding and the integration of climate risks into national planning.

The absence of a NAP hinders the full implementation of Uzbekistan's commitments under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as adaptation measures remain uncoordinated and fragmented. This makes it difficult to assess climate risks, limits access to climate finance, and weakens the transparency of reporting under the ETF mechanism. As a result, the effectiveness of national adaptation policy is significantly reduced.

Climate finance and capacity building (*Articles 9 and 11*) are also being implemented only partially and largely through international assistance; institutional capacity remains insufficient for the systematic implementation of commitments. At the same time, Uzbekistan is making significant progress under *Article 10* (technology transfer and deployment), primarily in the development of solar and wind energy, while the implementation of *Article 13* requirements for the establishment of a national transparency system (MRV/ETF) is ongoing and not yet complete. The experiences of Germany and other European nations demonstrate that the success of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is directly dependent upon its institutional, scientific, and intersectoral framework—elements that Uzbekistan could effectively implement in the formulation of its own NAP. In Germany, the NAP is not merely a document but a comprehensive coordination system that encompasses ongoing monitoring, assessment of measure effectiveness, involvement of scientific institutions, and obligatory interagency collaboration. European nations incorporate NAPs into sector-specific policies—such as water management, agriculture, infrastructure, and healthcare—ensuring a cohesive and comprehensive approach to adaptation [26].

Results. Taking into account international guidelines and current climate challenges, it appears that the National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Uzbekistan should include the following key components. First, the formulation of adaptation goals and objectives aimed at increasing the resilience of the economy and life support systems to changing climatic conditions. Second, conducting a historical assessment of climate trends in Uzbekistan, including an analysis of changes in temperature, precipitation levels, drought frequency, and extreme weather events. Third, identifying and prioritizing vulnerable areas and sectors of the economy, such as water resources, agriculture, energy, urban infrastructure, and health care. The National Adaptation Plan must take into account the geographical, economic, and political conditions of the specific country. In this regard, a number of specific features must be considered when developing the National Adaptation Plan in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Accession to the *Minamata Convention* will further strengthen the country's environmental safety system, as it aims to reduce emissions and releases of mercury, one of the most toxic pollutants that is dangerous to both human health and ecosystems. Participation in these agreements will enable Uzbekistan not only to improve air quality and strengthen public health, but also to integrate advanced international practices into national legislation, contributing to climate sustainability and the fulfillment of obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Uzbekistan's accession to key international agreements on atmospheric air protection and hazardous substances management is a strategically important direction for the

development of national climate policy. Accession to the *Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)* and its *Protocols* will enable Uzbekistan to participate in the international system for controlling air pollutants, gain access to advanced monitoring standards, data exchange, and modern mechanisms for reducing emissions of the most hazardous substances, including black carbon, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds.

Conclusion. Based on the above, the implementation of a comprehensive Law “**On Combating Climate Change**” is considered appropriate and is highly recommended to establish a systematic, balanced, and internationally coherent framework for both climate change mitigation efforts and measures to adapt to and strengthen the nation's climate resilience.

Last but not least, as while analyzing climate change situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we support the idea of establishing Uzbekistan **Environmental Code**. Analyzing contemporary climate change, increasing risks of drought, desertification, land degradation, and the growing frequency of extreme weather events, the author concludes that Uzbekistan's existing regulatory framework does not provide sufficient consistency, coordination, and effectiveness in climate management. The fragmentation of environmental legislation, the lack of a comprehensive MRV system, insufficient coordination between sectors, and the absence of specific accountability mechanisms hinder the country's fulfillment of its international obligations and limit its ability to respond adequately to climate threats. In these circumstances, the **adoption of the Environmental Code** appears to be not just a legal reform, but a strategic necessity aimed at forming a comprehensive, integrated, and modern system of environmental and climate regulation.

In the proposed Environmental Code, climate regulation issues should be given a separate, structurally independent place. This requires a separate section covering key elements such as a national monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system, emission reduction targets, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), standards for reducing the vulnerability of economic sectors, a mechanism for coordination between ministries, and specialized measures of responsibility for violating climate requirements. The introduction of such a section will ensure the integrity of legal regulation, increase the transparency of international commitments, and create the legal conditions for the effective implementation of state climate policy.

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