

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND CLIMATE JUSTICE: DIFFERENCES IN  
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION***Abdurafiyeva Nodirabonu**Termez State University**3rd year student of the Faculty of Law*

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the role of the concepts of environmental law and climate justice in international and national legal systems. Significant differences between international standards - in particular, the principles developed on the basis of the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - and the environmental legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan are highlighted. During the study, proposals were developed on the issues of environmental justice and the possibilities of the population to adapt to climate change, mechanisms for the implementation of environmental rights, and the approximation of national legislation in this area to international standards.

**Keywords:** Environmental law, climate justice, international standards, national legislation, Uzbekistan, Paris Agreement, environmental security, legal differences, sustainable development.

Climate change, as one of the most pressing problems of the modern world, requires the promotion of environmental law and climate justice. International norms and national legislation that guarantee environmental security play an important role in ensuring sustainable development on a global scale. At the same time, there are differences between these two systems, which can become an obstacle to the practical implementation of the principles of climate justice. This article examines the main international norms of environmental law and aspects of Uzbek legislation, analyzes existing differences, and makes proposals for their elimination.

Today's global climate crisis not only poses a serious threat to human development, but also requires the development of new approaches to environmental protection. In this regard, the concept of "climate justice" has become a focus of special attention in the field of environmental law in recent years. This term is aimed at protecting the rights and interests of the social strata most affected by climate change, developing countries and future generations.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a subject of global environmental policy, also supports international environmental initiatives and develops national programs to combat climate change. However, the principles adopted in international environmental law have not always been fully reflected in national legislation. In particular, from the point of view of climate justice, the need to legally protect vulnerable groups, ensure public participation in environmental decision-making, and develop compensation mechanisms remains urgent.

This article aims to shed light on these issues and develop concrete recommendations to address existing legal gaps by identifying the connection between environmental law and climate justice.

The article was written using the method of comparative legal analysis, analysis of documentary sources, and study of normative legal acts. International conventions, declarations, and the current legislative framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan were selected as the main objects of analysis.

### **International environmental law standards**

International environmental law is regulated by the following main documents:

- **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)**
- **Kyoto Protocol (1997)**
- **Paris Agreement (2015)**
- **Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)**– legal foundations of the concept of climate justice

These documents highlight as key principles "common but differentiated responsibilities", environmental sustainability, consideration of the rights of future generations, and compatibility with human rights.

### **Situation in national legislation (in the case of Uzbekistan)**

Environmental law in Uzbekistan is based on the following legal foundations:

- **Law "On Environmental Protection" (1992)**
- **Law "On Environmental Expertise"**
- **Law "On Environmental Control"**
- **Climate initiatives within the framework of the nationwide Green Space movement in 2021–2023**

However, these laws do not fully address the international principle of "climate justice." In particular, the protection of vulnerable groups (women, youth, rural residents) from climate change is poorly defined.

The main differences between international and national law are as follows:

**Difference in level of understanding:** International documents recognize "climate justice" as a separate principle. However, this concept does not exist as a legal category in national legislation.

**Commitment mechanism:** There are monitoring, reporting, and accountability systems at the international level. In Uzbekistan, the monitoring system is relatively weak.

**Public participation:**International conventions require citizens to participate in environmental decisions (Aarhus Convention). This issue is poorly covered in Uzbek legislation.

**Climate migration**or there are no specific legal guarantees for groups affected by climate change.

The study shows that, while Uzbekistan's environmental legislation is being brought into line with international standards, sufficient legal mechanisms for climate justice have not yet been developed. We propose the following:

1. **Development of a separate bill "On Climate Justice"**
2. Expanding citizen participation in environmental decision-making
3. Establish legal safeguards for those most affected by climate change
4. **International environmental conventions**full integration into national legislation
5. Strengthening environmental justice mechanisms and developing climate litigation practices

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