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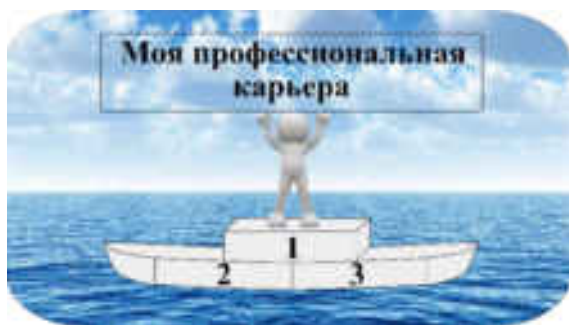


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**Международный научно-образовательный электронный журнал
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Abstract

This article analyzes the significance of environmental policy under conditions of global climate change, its modern approaches, and the environmental initiatives being implemented by the Republic of Uzbekistan. It highlights the role of international cooperation, the green economy, renewable energy sources, and ecosystem protection in addressing the environmental problems arising from climate change. It also examines the prospects of the national programs and environmental reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: climate change, environmental policy, green economy, environmental protection, sustainable development, biodiversity, water resources, environmental security, Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Climate change is one of the most pressing global problems of the 21st century, exerting a serious impact on natural ecosystems, the economy, and the well-being of the population. According to the UN, the rise in the Earth's average temperature is leading to drought, desertification, the depletion of water resources, and a decline in biological diversity. For this reason, environmental policy has become one of the strategic directions of state development. The Central Asian region, and Uzbekistan in particular, is among the territories highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. As a result, the country is carrying out wide-ranging measures aimed at ensuring environmental security and sustainable development.

Research Methodology

In preparing this article, methods of comparative analysis, the generalization of statistical data, analysis of scientific literature, and a systematic approach were used. In addition, the content of national and environmental programs was studied.

Under current conditions of climate change, efforts are based on the following directions: through the introduction of green economy principles, a balance is being ensured between economic growth and environmental sustainability, while expanding the use of renewable energy sources is gaining major importance. Solar and wind energy make it possible to reduce carbon emissions. The conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems is regarded as an effective tool for adapting to climate change. The protection of tugai forests, desert ecosystems, and wetlands is considered one of the particularly important tasks. Digital technologies, including GIS and remote monitoring methods, are increasing the effectiveness of environmental management.

Modern Approaches to Environmental Policy Under Climate Change

The environmental reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan are aimed at environmental protection, the rational use of water resources, and the conservation of biodiversity. Improving environmental policy under conditions of climate change is a key factor in ensuring the country's environmental security and sustainable development.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been carrying out extensive work to mitigate the consequences of climate change and to ensure environmental security.

In particular, in order to reduce the consequences of the desiccation of the Aral Sea, saxaul plantations are being established on the dried-up seabed. This helps to reduce dust and salt storms.

In the Central Asian region, and in Uzbekistan in particular, the limited availability of water resources is further intensifying the impact of climate change.

Uzbekistan is increasingly becoming an important leader at the regional and global level in the field of environmental protection — this is clearly demonstrated by the holding in Tashkent and Samarkand of a number of authoritative international events related to ecology and climate change. This sends a very strong signal to the

international community and, in my view, presents Uzbekistan as a genuine leader in the region among neighboring states. These events bring together leading experts from around the world, who exchange new ideas, views, and proposals, including on the problems of agroecology, the management of water resources in light of climate change, pressing issues in the sanitary and hygiene sphere, the development of cooperation on transboundary water resources, the modeling of water bodies, and directions for the integrated use of water. The work carried out by the country in the field of environmental governance and nature conservation shows that it can serve as an example for other states as well. The main development is that we continue our efforts to support multilateral investment on a global scale. This is linked to harmonizing technical and scientific knowledge with national policy and real conditions on the ground. This exchange of regional experience allows countries to make more effective use of the available tools and recommendations for closing implementation gaps, sharing experience, and advancing within the framework of the circular program. For example, protected natural areas are of immense importance not only for safeguarding wildlife and ecosystems but also for ensuring human well-being. Healthy ecosystems provide access to clean drinking water, support food systems, reduce the risk of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, help regulate the climate, and create sources of livelihood for millions of people. A clear proof of this is that over the past seven years the area of Uzbekistan's protected natural territories has been increased from 4 to 14 percent, and it will be expanded by a further 5 million hectares.

Looking back at our own history, our ancestors planted a tree whenever a child was born into the family; among our people there is a saying: “If you cut down one tree, plant ten in its place.” It is well known from history that our ancestor Amir Temur established several gardens in Samarkand. Our esteemed President is likewise carrying forward highly important initiatives. President Sh. Mirziyoyev continues seedling-planting activities nationwide within the framework of the “Yashil Makon” (“Green Space”) environmental project. As the head of our state has noted, the tradition of tree planting has a long history: in ancient times, Uzbek families planted seedlings on the

occasion of the Navruz holiday or the birth of a child, adorning their courtyards, streets, and public spaces with trees and flowers.

Drawing on these values, the “Yashil Makon” project has been under implementation for five years. Each year, approximately 200 million seedlings are planted across the country.

This important “Yashil Makon” initiative plays a significant role in shaping a sustainable ecological environment in Uzbekistan and in developing a culture of careful attitude toward nature.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that, owing to the wise policy pursued by our esteemed President, the eyes of the whole world are turned toward Uzbekistan. The authoritative events held in our country serve as an example of this. In November 2025, the “Silk Road Samarkand” complex in Samarkand hosted the 20th session of the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP20), bringing together more than 3,000 delegates from 184 countries. This is one of the highest figures in the history of CITES and a record result for Central Asia. The closing plenary session, held under the chairmanship of Uzbekistan, was an important political event not only for the country but for the entire region, since the CITES conference was held in Central Asia for the first time in its history.

On December 10, 2025, sculptors from around the world expressed the fate of the planet through the language of art in Samarkand. The holding of the 4th International Sculpture Symposium “Samarkand – 2025” became a vivid cultural event among a series of international gatherings.

On June 5, the city of Samarkand hosted the international environmental exhibition “Eco Expo Central Asia 2026” for the first time, bringing together nearly 10,000 foreign and local participants from 150 countries around the world. Among them were heads and representatives of international organizations, members of the diplomatic corps, as well as representatives of major international and local companies. The holding of this international exhibition in Samarkand created unique opportunities for Uzbekistan to expand global cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, the “green” economy, and the climate agenda.

From May 30 to June 6 of this year, Samarkand became a global venue for discussing the most pressing environmental problems of our time. It hosted the 8th Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the 71st meeting of the GEF Council. The Assembly was held in Central Asia for the first time in its history, bringing together representatives of 186 countries, international organizations, financial institutions, scientific circles, business, civil society, youth, and local communities.

The main environmental consequences of climate change are as follows.

No.	Main Environmental Consequences
1	Rising air temperature
2	Decline in water resources
3	Intensification of desertification
4	Decline in biodiversity
5	Increased frequency of natural disasters
6	Degradation of tugai and forest ecosystems

In Central Asia, and in Uzbekistan in particular, the limited availability of water resources is further intensifying the impact of climate change.

The key tasks of domestic environmental policy are as follows.

No.	Main Environmental Tasks
1	Rational use of natural resources
2	Reducing harmful emissions into the atmosphere
3	Developing renewable energy sources
4	Protecting water resources
5	Conserving biodiversity

6	Developing environmental education and culture
7	Improving the environmental monitoring system

Existing Problems

The analysis shows that the following problems persist in the country: a growing shortage of water resources, an intensifying process of desertification, a decline in biological diversity in certain regions, and an insufficient level of environmental education and culture. Addressing these problems requires improving environmental legislation, supporting scientific research, and expanding international cooperation.

Conclusion

The environmental initiatives carried out by Uzbekistan demonstrate the country's consistent movement along the path of green development. Under conditions of climate change, environmental policy is a key factor in sustainable development. Modern approaches serve to ensure environmental security, the rational use of natural resources, and the improvement of the population's quality of life. The environmental initiatives carried out by our country reflect its efforts toward transitioning to a green economy and mitigating the consequences of climate change. The consistent continuation of these measures is of great importance for ensuring environmental sustainability and safeguarding the interests of future generations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the global environmental forums held in our Republic bring together people from different countries of the world around a single noble goal — the idea of preserving nature for the sake of humanity's well-being. This shows that Uzbekistan is correctly defining its priority directions and is paying great attention to environmental issues.

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