

JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND LAW (JELL)

LAW • ENVIRONMENT • SUSTAINABILITY • JUSTICE

ISSN
3093-9321



OUR FIELDS

- Land law and agrarian relations
- Environmental law and climate change
- Water law and transboundary cooperation
- Urban planning and zoning law
- Natural resources and energy law



OUR INDEXING



Google Scholar



Zenodo



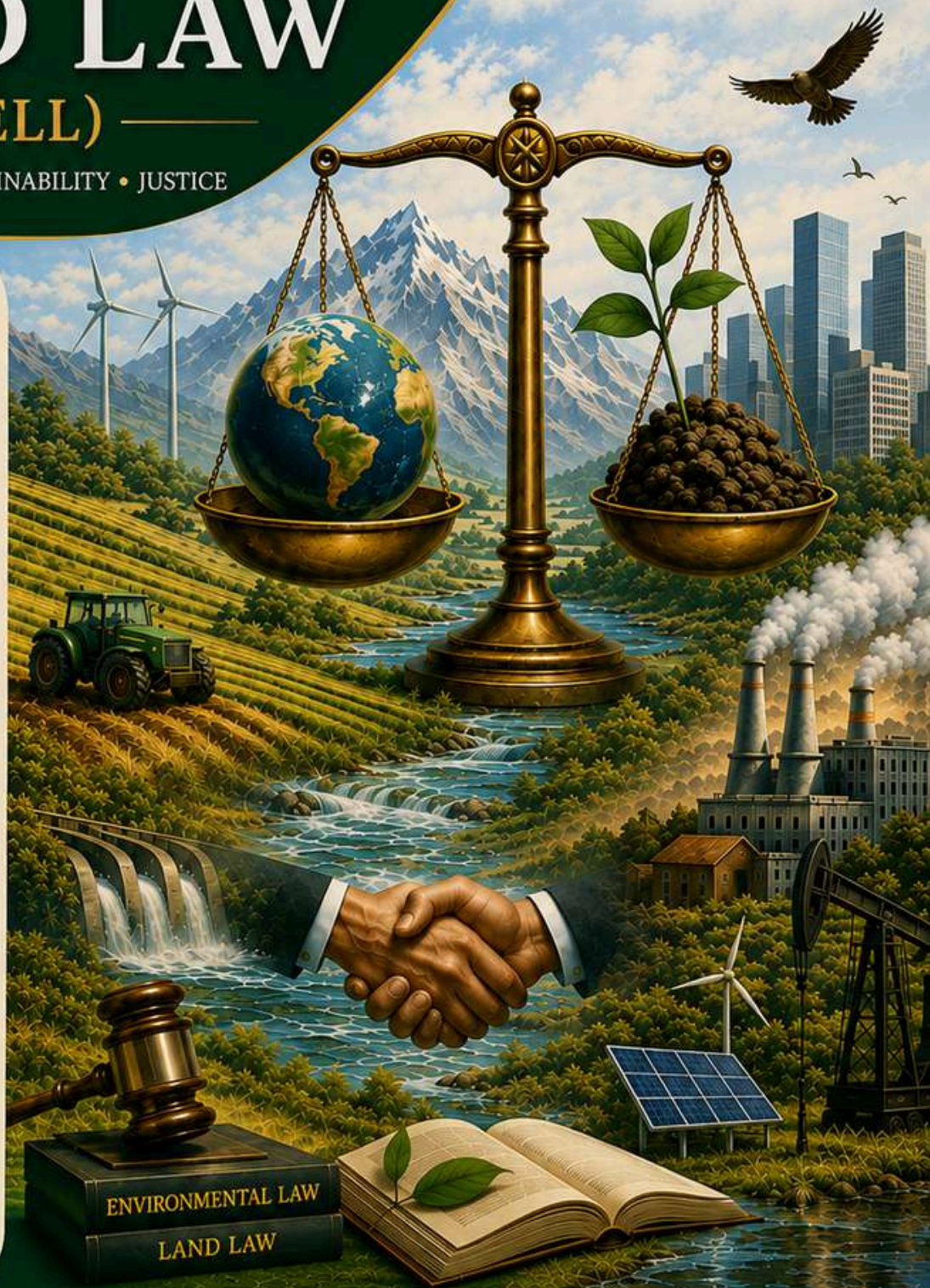
DOI



OpenAIRE



Open Access



<https://unireview.uz/index.php/jell>



Published by
UniLex Global



VOLUME 2

ISSUE 1



AUGUST 2026



"UNILEX GLOBAL" LLC

Ekologiya va yer huquqi jurnali / Journal of Environmental and Land Law

**August, 2026
VOLUME 2, ISSUE 1**



EDITORIAL TEAM

Editor-in-Chief, Tukhtashev Hikmatilla Ismatillaevich - Head of the Department of Legal Sciences, Doctor of Philosophy in Legal Sciences (PhD), TIIAME National Research University, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.

1. **Editorial Board Members Kholmuminov Juma Toshtemirovich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Department of Environmental Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. **Editorial Board Members Fayziev Shukhrat Khasanovich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Department of Environmental Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. **Editorial Board Members Uzakova Gozal Sharipovna** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Department of Environmental Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. **Editorial Board Members Narzullaev Olim Kholmamatovich**, Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Department of Environmental Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
5. **Editorial board members Kenjaev Rustam Khaydarovich**, Candidate of Legal Sciences (PhD), Professor, Head of the Department of Environmental Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
6. **Editorial Board Members Utegenov Ongarbay Dariyabayeovich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Department of Finance, Tashkent University of Chemical Technology – International University, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
7. **Editorial Board Members Hayitov Hasan Shermatovich** - Candidate of Legal Sciences (PhD), Investigator, Shykhontohur District Division, Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
8. **Editorial Board Members Khodjaeva Aziza Bakhtiyarovna** - Doctor of Philosophy in Legal Sciences (PhD) "Academy of Labor and Social Relations" under the Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
9. **Editorial Board Members Nishonov Abdulloh Ubaydulloh ugli** - Senior Lecturer Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
10. **Editorial Board Members Makhkamov Durbek Nematovich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Dean, Faculty of Public Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
11. **Editorial Board Members Usmanov Muhammad Bahritdinovich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
12. **Editorial Board Members Juraev Yuldash Achilovich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Associate Professor Senior Researcher, Parliamentary Research Institute under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
13. **Editorial Board Members Nurmatov Mirgolib Mirzayevich** - Doctor of Legal Sciences (DSc), Professor, Head of the Department of Special Legal Sciences and Military Diplomacy, University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
14. **Editorial Board Members Bobokulov Shoxnazar Ochilovich** - Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, Acting Professor, Department of Legal Sciences, Tashkent International University, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
15. **Editorial Board Members Mirzaabdullaeva Matluba Rustamovna** - Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Law, Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.
16. **Editorial Board Members Allayorov Tulqin Ruziqulovich** - Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD), Associate Professor Nizami Named Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.



Original research article

MECHANISMS FOR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT DURING ARMED CONFLICTS IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND ISSUES OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION INTO THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION OF UZBEKISTAN

Ollaberganov Jur'atbek

3rd-year student of Jurisprudence,

Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,

Urgench State University named after Abu Rayhon Beruniy

ollaberganovjuratbek706@gmail.com

ORCID: 0009 0006 3419 4562

+998 50 571 30 37

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

International humanitarian law,
ecocide,
Rome Statute,
ENMOD,
Geneva Convention,
transboundary damage,
Criminal Code,
Defense Doctrine,
International Court of Justice,
cyber-evidence.

ABSTRACT

This article comprehensively examines the modern international legal mechanisms for protecting the environment during armed conflicts, the issues of states' international legal responsibility for transboundary environmental damage, and the problems of implementing these norms into the national criminal legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on authentic international treaties and judicial practice. Within the scope of the study, a comparative legal analysis was conducted of the 1977 Additional Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the 1976 UN ENMOD Convention, the 1998 Rome Statute, and the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons. Using the drainage of the Mesopotamian Marshlands and the destruction of the Nova Kakhovka dam as historical examples, the international-scale urgency of transboundary ecocide is highlighted. The legal contradictions arising in practice from the "proportionality" criterion under Article 8(2)(b)(iv) of the Rome Statute, along with ways to improve it, are thoroughly substantiated. Article 152 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ("Violation of the Laws and Customs of War") is analyzed, revealing the absence of an independent "ecocide" element and a systemic legal gap, and, drawing on the experience of CIS states — Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine — practical and scholarly proposals for harmonizing national legislation with international standards are developed and summarized in the final conclusions.

МЕХАНИЗМЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ ВО ВРЕМЯ ВООРУЖЕННЫХ КОНФЛИКТОВ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ГУМАНИТАРНОМ ПРАВЕ И ВОПРОСЫ ИХ ИМПЛЕМЕНТАЦИИ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО УЗБЕКИСТАНА

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ СТАТЬИ

Ключевые слова:

Международное гуманитарное
право,
экоцид,
Римский статут,
ЭНМОД,
Женевская конвенция,
трансграничный ущерб,
Уголовный кодекс,
Оборонная доктрина,
Международный Суд ООН,
кибер-доказательство

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье комплексно исследованы современные международно-правовые механизмы защиты окружающей среды в период вооружённых конфликтов, вопросы международно-правовой ответственности государств за трансграничный экологический ущерб, а также проблемы имплементации данных норм в национальное уголовное законодательство Республики Узбекистан на основе подлинных международных договоров и судебной практики. В рамках исследования проведён сравнительно-правовой анализ Дополнительного протокола I 1977 года к Женевским конвенциям 1949 года, Конвенции ООН ЭНМОД 1976 года, Римского статута 1998 года, а также консультативного заключения Международного суда ООН относительно законности угрозы или применения ядерного оружия. На примерах осушения Месопотамских болот и подрыва Каховской ГЭС раскрыта актуальность проблемы трансграничного экоцида в международном масштабе. Подробно обоснованы правовые противоречия, возникающие на практике при применении критерия «соразмерности» в статье 8(2)(b)(iv) Римского статута, а также пути их совершенствования. Проанализирована статья 152 Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан («Нарушение законов и обычаев войны»), выявлено отсутствие самостоятельного состава «экоцида» и системный правовой пробел, а на основе опыта государств СНГ — Казахстана, Кыргызстана, Таджикистана и Украины — разработаны практические и научные предложения по приведению национального законодательства в соответствие с международными стандартами, которые обобщены в итоговых выводах.

XALQARO GUMANITAR HUQUQDA QUROLI TO‘QNASHUVLAR DAVRIDA ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISH MEKANIZMLARI VA ULARNI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY QONUNCHILIGIGA IMPLEMENTATSIYA QILISH MASALALARI

MAQOLA MA'LUMOTI

Kalit so'zlar:

Xalqaro gumanitar huquq,
ekotsid,
Rim statuti,
ENMOD,
Jeneva konvensiyasi,
transchegaraviy zarar,
Jinoyat kodeksi,
Mudofaa doktrina,
BMT Xalqaro sudi,
kiber-dalil.

ANNOATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada qurolli to'qnashuvlar davrida atrof-muhitni xalqaro-huquqiy himoya qilishning zamonaviy mexanizmlari, transchegaraviy ekologik zararlar uchun davlatlarning xalqaro-huquqiy javobgarligi masalalari hamda ushbu me'yorlarni O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy jinoyat qonunchiligiga implementatsiya qilish muammolari asl xalqaro shartnomalar va sud amaliyoti asosida chuqur tadqiq etilgan. Tadqiqot doirasida 1949-yilgi Jeneva konvensiyalariga 1977-yilgi I Qo'shimcha bayonnoma, BMTning 1976-yilgi ENMOD konvensiyasi, 1998-yilgi Rim statuti hamda BMT Xalqaro sudining Yadro qurolidan foydalanish yuzasidan maslahat xulosasi qiyosiy-huquqiy tahlildan o'tkazilgan. Mesopotamiya botqoqliklarining quritilishi va Nova Kaxovka to'g'oniining portlatilishi kabi tarixiy misollar vositasida transchegaraviy ekotsid muammosining xalqaro miqyosdagi dolzarbligi yoritib berilgan. Rim statutining 8(2)(b)(iv)-moddasidagi "mutanosiblik" mezonining amaliyotda keltirib chiqaradigan huquqiy ziddiyatlari hamda uni takomillashtirish yo'llari batafsil ilmiy asoslangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksining 152-moddasi ("Urushning qonun va udumlarini buzish") tahlil qilinib, unda mustaqil "ekotsid" tarkibining mavjud emasligi va tizimli qonunchilik bo'shlig'i aniqlangan hamda MDH davlatlari — Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Tojikiston va Ukraina — tajribasi asosida milliy qonunchilikni xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqlashtirish bo'yicha amaliy va ilmiy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan hamda yakuniy tarzda umumlashtirilgan.

INTRODUCTION

Mechanisms for protecting the environment during armed conflicts are considered one of the most urgent and systematically studied fundamental directions of modern international humanitarian law (IHL). Today, the geopolitical tensions and active military hostilities observed on a global scale exert a global, long-term, and irreversible destructive impact not only on human life but also on the entire ecosystem of the earth. Ecological disasters resulting from the targeting of industrial facilities, large hydro-technical dams, nuclear power plants, and chemical warehouses in military action zones know no geographical or

political boundaries.

The transmission of toxic substances into the territory of a neighboring neutral state through air currents or transboundary water basins as a result of an armed conflict within one state's territory gives rise to the problem of transboundary environmental damage and ecocide on an international scale. Although the Republic of Uzbekistan pursues a peaceful and neutral foreign policy, it must establish mechanisms for the legal protection of transboundary environmental objects in the region (for instance, transboundary rivers, reservoirs, and large industrial complexes) against potential military-environmental threats. The purpose of this study — based on authentic international treaties, conventions, and precedents in international judicial practice — consists of analyzing the legal mechanisms for protecting the environment during armed conflicts and scientifically substantiating the issues of implementing these principles into the current criminal-legal norms of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

MAIN PART

Fundamental additions made to the 1949 Geneva Conventions hold a special significance within the system of the law of international armed conflicts. Specifically, according to Article 35, paragraph 3 of the 1977 Additional Protocol I, "it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment"[1]. As a logical continuation of this article, Article 55 of the same international act strictly imposes an obligation upon states to protect the natural environment during hostilities and to refrain from inhuman tactical attacks against it. The Republic of Uzbekistan, fully recognizing these ecocentric norms of international humanitarian law as a sovereign state, officially ratified these Additional Protocols through a special Resolution of the Supreme Council No. 946-XII dated September 3, 1993, and made them an integral part of the national legal system.

Another fundamental authentic document prohibiting the manipulation of the environment for military purposes is the 1976 UN ENMOD Convention. According to Article 1 of the Convention, "Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party." [2] The principles of prohibiting the manipulation of the environment for military purposes transcend the traditional frameworks of the law of armed conflicts that have developed over centuries, representing the mutual harmony of international

environmental security and humanism principles. For, the deployment of methods and means of warfare based on a hostile strategy against the biosphere is a direct threat directed not only against the territorial integrity of a specific state but also against the very foundation of the global ecosystem where the entire human civilization resides. Therefore, strictly limiting ecocidal acts on an international scale, as well as at the level of national criminal-legal norms, is considered the most primary jurisdictional condition for guaranteeing the right of future generations to live in a safe natural environment.

In international criminal law, the problem of criminal responsibility for war crimes against the environment is regulated by the 1998 Rome Statute. According to Article 8, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph "b", clause (iv) of the Rome Statute, "intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated"[3] is an international military-environmental crime. In our view, the criterion of "proportionality" in this norm creates serious legal obstacles in practice when holding perpetrators accountable. Military commands often attempt to justify the horrific consequences inflicted upon nature with arguments of "strategic military advantage" and evaluate the ecological catastrophe as a secondary issue. For this reason, we believe that when improving national legislation, it is necessary to abandon the subjective criteria of military advantage and firmly establish the very fact of causing mass damage to nature as an independent basis for criminal responsibility.

The most dangerous feature of environmental damage during armed conflicts is its transboundary character. According to Principle 21 of the 1972 UN Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, "Although the Stockholm Declaration does not possess a formally binding character, it holds great legal significance. The global values and policies expressed within it served as a necessary condition (foundation) for the formation of international legal norms. For instance, Principles 2 through 4 reflected new values by affirming the importance of all components of the biosphere and the responsibility to protect them. This idea of nature conservation remained the basis for national and international measures over the subsequent decades. Furthermore, the Stockholm Declaration placed special emphasis on planning and cooperation, taking into account the needs of developing countries and future generations, thereby encouraging joint actions at global and regional levels."[4] This principle fully applies under the conditions of armed conflicts as well. As

the UN International Court of Justice (ICJ) officially stated in its 1996 Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, "These provisions taken together embody a general obligation to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe environmental damage; the prohibition of methods and means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause such damage; and the prohibition of attacks against the natural environment by way of reprisals. These are powerful constraints for all the States having subscribed to these provisions." [5] If a state, while conducting war, damages the ecology of a neighboring neutral state through rivers or air, it shall be held under international-legal responsibility as a subject of international law and shall pay full compensation.

Aggressions directed against the environment during armed conflicts are not evaluated by the international community based on appropriate legal and political criteria in every instance. Historical cases, such as the deliberate draining of the Mesopotamian Marshlands committed by the Saddam Hussein regime in the Middle East, documented in "The Mesopotamian Marshlands: Demise of an Ecosystem" case, or the detonation of the Nova Kakhovka dam in modern wars, are practical manifestations of this problem. International legal scholars Mara Tignino, Tadesse Kebebew, and Caroline Pellaton analyze in their studies that 18 cubic kilometers of reservoir water was released as a result of the Nova Kakhovka dam explosion, and this situation seriously brought forward the issue of international legal responsibility and transboundary environmental damage. At the same time, Shah Maruf investigated the destruction of the Kakhovka dam through the prism of Article 8(2)(b)(iv) of the Rome Statute, evaluating it as a vivid example of a modern environmental war crime. Professor Marko Milanović supported this view as well, writing that if the dam was detonated deliberately, without a clear and direct anticipated military advantage, and with prior knowledge of the catastrophic damage that would be inflicted upon the civilian infrastructure, this act reaches the level of a war crime according to the norms of international criminal law.

However, the practical application of international environmental law norms frequently reveals the problem of geopolitical selectivity and "double standards" in international relations. On a global scale, the terms ecocide and war crime are more strictly applied to catastrophes committed by eastern countries or regimes oppositional to the West. Nevertheless, military operations committed by western states in history, which were significantly higher in terms of the scale of ecological destruction, continue to remain outside

the attention of the international judicial system. The most vivid example of this — is the "Agent Orange" operation, a multi-million-liter toxic chemical defoliant deployed by the US military during the Vietnam War, which devastated entire ecosystems, forests, and agriculture. Although this ecological massacre is absolutely a crime of ecocide by its nature and consequences, no international criminal responsibility or official sanctions have been applied to the subjects who committed it. Similarly, the open nuclear tests conducted by the United States, Great Britain, and France in the Pacific islands and the Algerian deserts during the 1940s and 1960s have also remained without a legal evaluation, despite being manifestations of global ecocide.

When the state of implementing the norms against international environmental war crimes into the legislation of Uzbekistan was examined, the existence of a unique juridical status and a systemic legal loophole within the national legal system was identified. Although responsibility for certain offenses in the field of ecology is provided for in the current Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an independent criminal article directly named "Ecocide", which corresponds to the character of international law standards, does not exist. At a time when CIS countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine have introduced the article of "Ecocide" into their criminal legislation as a crime against peace and security of mankind, the non-existence of such a direct institution against a global threat within the national legislation of Uzbekistan demonstrated the necessity to reform the legislation and fill the systemic loopholes based on the principles of international criminal law in the future.

Article 152, consolidated within the chapter of Crimes Against Peace and Security of Mankind of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is titled "Violation of the Laws and Customs of War". In the authentic legal text of this article, the following actions are strictly established as the basis of criminal responsibility: "Employment of the methods and means of warfare prohibited by international law during armed conflicts, as well as cruel treatment... wanton destruction of cities, villages, or residential areas, or intentional devastation of state or public property in violation of the norms of international law." For committing this crime, an extremely grave criminal sanction in the form of a punishment of "imprisonment from ten to twenty years or life imprisonment" is provided for by law[8]. Although responsibility for the crime of violating the laws and customs of war is established in Article 152 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acts of causing mass damage to the environment during hostilities are not explicitly and independently sealed.

This current blanket norm covers ecological catastrophes not as a separate criminal object, but only indirectly as an ancillary consequence of armed conflicts. In our view, such a juridical construction does not quite correspond to modern international criminal law standards and principles of humanitarianism. Under the conditions of armed conflicts, the intentional devastation of nature is a horrific crime directed against the future of human civilization and the living environment of innocent people. For this reason, we believe that it is necessary to fully harmonize national legislation with the ecocentric norms of international humanitarian law and to establish mass damage caused to nature as an independent basis of criminal responsibility.

DISCUSSION

Within the framework of international humanitarian law, the effectiveness of environmental protection mechanisms and their legal constraints give rise to serious scholarly and legal debates among the world's leading scholars. Touching upon the nature of the concept of ecocide as an international crime and the problems of linking it with the law of armed conflicts, Jérôme de Hemptinne emphasizes that "it is unusual to link ecocide with IHL because the proposed definition of ecocide does not require the crime to occur in the context of an armed conflict, but notes that environmental damage is already recognized as a war crime under Article 8(2)(b)(iv) of the Rome Statute"[9]. Developing this view further, Philippe Sands and Christina Voigt note in their scholarly conclusions that linking the concept of ecocide to the elements of the IHL convention was a conscious decision by states to facilitate its acceptance for inclusion into the Rome Statute.

The ambiguities in the criteria for determining and proving damage during judicial proceedings create numerous obstacles in modern judicial practice. As Iryna Rekrut writes on the International Committee of the Red Cross blog, she posits that "a broader interpretation of the concepts of 'widespread', 'long-term', and 'severe' damage in Article 8(2)(b)(iv) of the Rome Statute could facilitate the practical application of this article"[10]. Helen Obregón Gieseken and Vanessa Murphy, shedding light on the legal force of the official recommendations of the Red Cross Committee, state that "ICRC's 2020 Guidelines consist of 32 rules and recommendations within the framework of IHL, each provided with a commentary on the legal basis and interpretation."

CONCLUSION

The issue of protecting the environment during armed conflicts is the highest humanitarian problem connected with the future survival of the entirety of human

civilization. Setting aside the principles of nature conservation for the sake of military-strategic interests brings global and catastrophic consequences upon the entire ecosystem of the earth. Catastrophes such as the draining of the Mesopotamian Marshlands or the detonation of the Nova Kakhovka dam proved the horrific asorats of a strategy of hostility against the biosphere. These types of ecological crises do not recognize geographical boundaries; the transmission of toxic substances through transboundary rivers or air currents as a result of military operations gives rise to the problem of ecocide on an international scale.

Although Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions and the ENMOD Convention within the system of international humanitarian law strictly prohibit turning nature into a tool of war, the criterion of "proportionality" in Article 8(2)(b)(iv) of the Rome Statute creates serious obstacles in practice. The justification of damage inflicted upon the environment with arguments of "strategic military advantage" contradicts the ecocentric principles of international law. Wars end and leaders change, yet devastated ecosystems continue to exert their impact on human civilization for decades.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, within the framework of its peaceful and neutral foreign policy, manifests itself as an active state in the international community in eliminating these global problems. Our country, as early as 1993, officially ratified the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, integrating the obligation of legal protection of the environment during hostilities into the national system. The declaration of the Aral Sea region as a "Zone of Ecological Innovations and Technologies" by the UN General Assembly upon the initiative of Uzbekistan, as well as its global initiatives regarding the legal protection of transboundary water resources from any threats, are fully recognized by the international community. Under conditions of global environmental security, Uzbekistan is consistently improving its national legislation. The strengthening of the system of responsibility for causing damage to nature demonstrates the prospects for further systematization of the independent elements of the crime of "ecocide", which is taking shape at the level of international law, within national criminal-legal norms. Protecting the environment from the impact of military actions is the highest legal and human duty of today's civilization. For, no state or peace can exist without a stable biosphere — the conservation of nature is the self-preservation of mankind.

REFERENCES

1. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I): 8 June 1977 (Acceded by the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 946-XII of September 3, 1993) // Lex.uz online legislative database.
2. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) // UN General Assembly Resolution, 1976. Article 1, Part 1.
3. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court // Collection of International Legal Documents of the UN, 1998. Article 8(2)(b)(iv), p.
4. UN Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment // Materials of the UN Conference, 1972. Principle 21.
5. Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons // International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion of 8 July 1996, Paragraph 31.
6. UNEP Report. (2001). The Mesopotamian Marshlands: Demise of an Ecosystem. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Early Warning and Assessment. P. Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary v. Slovakia) // ICJ Reports, 1997.
7. Tignino, M., Kebebew, T., & Pellaton, C. (2023). International Law and Accountability for the Nova Kakhovka Dam Disaster. Lieber Institute for Law & Warfare, West Point. Online digital repository.
8. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1995, No. 1 (current version based on lex.uz data).
9. Hemptinne, J. de. (2022). Ecocide: An Ambiguous Crime?. EJIL: Talk!, Blog of the European Journal of International Law.
10. Rekrut, I. (2025, March 20). Environmental destruction in conflict: broadening accountability in war.