

of logistics packaging waste, reducing packaging costs, and minimizing environmental pollution. For example, China's Suning Logistics has introduced foldable shared logistics boxes and set up corresponding recycling stations. Despite these efforts, the primary consideration for enterprises in production and operation remains cost. Green packaging typically features higher costs, making widespread promotion challenging. Furthermore, a large amount of filler materials and tape used in logistics packaging has low or no recycling value, with most of it being directly discarded. As a result, packaging production enterprises or logistics companies find it difficult to gain profits from recycling and may even incur additional costs. Consequently, they are usually reluctant to actively engage in recycling, leading to a very limited overall quantity of recycled logistics packaging waste.

Currently, the actions related to the recycling of logistics packaging waste in China largely lack legal basis. This issue is often viewed as a public welfare problem, and there are minimal benefits or losses for enterprises and individuals whether they participate in recycling or not. In fact, opting out of recycling can save them some trouble and reduce costs. A significant reason for this is the absence of clear legal provisions and the inadequacy of related incentive systems. It remains unclear whether and how to reward enterprises or individuals actively engaged in recycling. Additionally, there are no explicit regulations on who should fund and build the supporting infrastructure for recycling.

While some logistics companies have set up recycling facilities at collection points or convenience spots, many issues persist. For example, consumers often discard packaging indiscriminately because they do not open their parcels on the spot, limiting the effectiveness of these recycling facilities. Furthermore, the damage to logistics packaging and the lack of uniform recycling standards pose additional challenges for recycling and reuse.

The recycling of logistics packaging waste involves multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, packaging material manufacturers, logistics companies, and consumers. Therefore, effectively addressing the recycling issue requires comprehensive guidance and regulation through laws and policies.

The European Union has enacted the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, which sets clear packaging waste management requirements for member states. The directive mandates that member states establish comprehensive sorting and recycling systems to ensure the effective recovery and reuse of packaging waste. Member states must meet specific recycling and reuse targets to minimize the environmental impact of packaging waste.

In Japan, the Basic Law for Establishing a Recycling-Based Society has been implemented to create a societal system centered around resource recycling. This law emphasizes comprehensive management throughout the production, use, and disposal phases to promote efficient resource use and minimize waste. Strict waste segregation is enforced in Japan, where residents are required to sort their waste into different categories to ensure effective recycling. Packaging producers and users in Japan are legally required to bear the responsibility for recycling their packaging waste. This extended producer responsibility system mandates that companies are accountable not only for the production and sale of their products but also for their post-use recycling and disposal. This

incentivizes companies to design products that are easier to recycle and to support the development of recycling infrastructure, promoting sustainable resource use.

These international experiences demonstrate that successful packaging waste management requires a comprehensive approach involving legislation, policy enforcement, and public participation. By drawing on these examples, China can further improve its own packaging waste management system, promoting efficient resource recycling and environmental protection.

"Waste is a resource misplaced," and if properly managed, waste can become a valuable asset. Recycling is a crucial measure for controlling pollution from logistics packaging waste, significantly contributing to resource conservation and pollution reduction while yielding substantial economic and social benefits. The recycling and utilization of packaging waste in the logistics industry involve multiple stakeholders, including packaging material manufacturers, logistics companies, logistics service platforms, e-commerce platforms, numerous online shops, and countless consumers. Therefore, promoting the recycling of logistics packaging waste and achieving the goals of greening, resource efficiency, reduction, and sustainable circulation in the logistics industry is a long-term, systemic project that requires widespread participation from numerous parties. It also necessitates the joint efforts of national macro-level and local specific administrative departments, as well as specialized provisions and systematic regulations at the national legal level.

Currently, although China has introduced several laws and administrative regulations in the field of logistics packaging recycling, many issues still exist. This article reviews the relevant laws and policies in China's logistics packaging recycling sector and appropriately draws on related international measures. Based on existing legal norms, the article proposes several preliminary legislative suggestions. For instance, incorporating packaging recycling and incentive measures into the "Measures for the Administration of Packaging for Mail and Express Mail" to regulate specific recycling behaviors of logistics packaging waste, further enhancing the content of the extended producer responsibility system in the "Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste," improving related fiscal and tax incentive systems, and clarifying the environmental deposit system in the "Circular Economy Promotion Law," and defining mandatory recycling obligations in the "Civil Code" to fill legal gaps. These suggestions aim to construct a legal normative system for the recycling of logistics packaging waste in China. Furthermore, relevant government departments need to increase publicity and guidance to raise the legal awareness of the entire society. By forming a concerted effort, the recycling of logistics packaging waste can embark on a path of legalized development.

Legislation on the recycling of packaging in logistics services is a crucial means to address environmental pollution and resource waste. By clearly defining the legal responsibilities for recycling, it is possible to significantly increase the recycling rate of packaging, promote resource circulation, and achieve sustainable development. Drawing on international experience and tailoring laws and regulations to the country's specific circumstances to improve logistics packaging recycling is an important step towards promoting green logistics and protecting the environment.

REFERENCES:

1. Qin Peng.Xu Haijun.Institutional dilemmas and normative approaches for recycling express packaging[J].Journal of Nantong University, 2021(02).
2. Feng Yue.Public law attributes and implementation of mandatory acquisition obligations of renewable energy[J].Journal of Nanjing University of Technology,2020(02).
3. Qin Peng.Legal establishment of consumer environmental obligations[J].Legal Forum,2010(01).

EXPLORING CHINESE AND UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL LAW: URGENCY
AND OBSERVATIONS ON VALUES

WENRUO ZHAO

Tashkent State University of Law, Master's student in the field of "Theory and practice of criminal law application"

Abstract: This thesis explores the trade relationship between China and Uzbekistan and the role of criminal law research in promoting this relationship. Firstly, it reviews the historical background and current status of trade relations between the two countries, emphasizing the need for both parties to adopt an open and inclusive attitude to enhance exchange and cooperation, thus advancing trade cooperation to new heights. Subsequently, the paper elaborates on the significant role of criminal law research in promoting China Uzbekistan trade, including fostering a favorable legal environment, regulating cross-border trade practices, and enhancing levels of judicial cooperation. It further discusses the role of legal exchanges and cooperation facilitated by criminal law research in promoting China Uzbekistan trade cooperation, emphasizing its importance in strengthening mutual trust and cooperation in the legal field and providing solid legal guarantees for the comprehensive development of bilateral relations. Finally, the paper outlines the future direction of criminal law research in China and Uzbekistan, advocating for increased emphasis on transnational cooperation and exchange, innovation and application, as well as humanistic care and social responsibility. This paper comprehensively and profoundly discusses the significance of trade relations between China and Uzbekistan and criminal law research, providing valuable insights for further strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

Keywords: China, Uzbekistan, Trade relations, Criminal Law Research, Cooperate.

The trade relationship between China and Uzbekistan has a long history dating back to ancient times. A robust trade relationship has served as a testament to and facilitator of friendly exchanges between the two countries. As crucial nodes along the ancient Silk Road, they were once tightly interconnected economically and culturally. With the changing times and the push of globalization, the trade cooperation between China and Uzbekistan is showing new development trends in today's increasingly interconnected international environment.

China and Uzbekistan, with their close geographical proximity and convenient transportation, provide strong conditions for bilateral trade. In particular, Uzbekistan's abundant resources and the huge demand in the Chinese market have led to a sustained warming of trade relations between the two countries. In recent years, the proposal of the "Belt and Road" initiative has injected new vitality and momentum into economic and trade cooperation between China and Uzbekistan, opening up broader space for pragmatic cooperation between the two countries. Currently, the trade cooperation between China and Uzbekistan is showing a trend of diversification and comprehensive development. Not

only is the scale of bilateral trade continuously expanding, but also many cooperation projects and mechanisms are emerging . Cooperation in areas such as energy, transportation, and infrastructure construction is deepening, laying a solid foundation for the common prosperity of the two countries' economies.

However, trade cooperation between China and Uzbekistan also faces some challenges and issues. Imbalanced trade structure, trade barriers, financial risks, among others, are current hurdles that need to be addressed. Therefore, further deepening trade cooperation between China and Uzbekistan requires joint efforts from both sides. This includes strengthening policy communication, improving the trade environment, diversifying trade varieties, expanding trade scale, enhancing mutual trust and cooperation, jointly addressing challenges, and achieving mutual benefit and win-win outcomes.

Criminal law research plays an important role in promoting trade between China and Uzbekistan. Firstly, criminal law research contributes to creating a favorable legal environment and enhancing the confidence of enterprises from both countries. By comparing the criminal law systems of both countries, enterprises can better understand the legal provisions of both sides, mitigate risks, improve compliance, and thereby enhance the investment willingness and confidence of enterprises in each other's markets .

Secondly, criminal law research helps to regulate cross-border trade activities and reduce disputes. By understanding the criminal laws and regulations of the other country, enterprises can better formulate contract terms, clarify responsibilities and rights of both parties, and avoid disputes and controversies caused by legal uncertainties. At the same time, strengthening cross-border law enforcement cooperation, combating transnational criminal activities, maintaining bilateral trade order, and further promoting the smooth progress of trade.

Thirdly, criminal law research contributes to enhancing the level of judicial cooperation between the two countries and strengthening law enforcement exchanges. By conducting criminal law research, it can promote exchanges and cooperation between judicial institutions in China and Uzbekistan, share law enforcement experiences, strengthen information exchange, and jointly address transnational crimes and challenges. This not only helps to strengthen judicial cooperation between the two sides and improve law enforcement efficiency but also provides a more stable and reliable legal guarantee for bilateral trade cooperation.

The importance of criminal law research is not only manifested in promoting trade but also in strengthening legal exchanges and cooperation between China and Uzbekistan, further consolidating the foundation of judicial cooperation between the two countries and injecting new vitality into the deepening of bilateral relations.

Firstly, through the conduct of criminal law research, judicial institutions of both countries can enhance communication and exchange. This form of exchange not only helps deepen mutual understanding of each other's legal systems but also facilitates mutual learning and benchmarking in judicial practices. For instance, China and Uzbekistan can jointly explore how to better combat transnational crimes, enhance judicial cooperation, and collectively safeguard the national interests and social stability of both parties.