

WILDLIFE AS OBJECT ENVIRONMENTAL LAW REGULATION

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The article is devoted to theoretical problems of recognition wildlife object of environmental regulation. The analysis of the faunal and environmental legislation and specific sources of the essence of the animal world as a legal category.

Wildlife, environmental regulation, the object of environmental regulation, environmental law, legislation fauna.

The paper states that the environmental and natural resources law applies only to wild animals living in the wild. Animals that have lost this state by the will of man and are, for example, livestock farms or zoos, not as protected objects of nature, as well as property belonging to certain owners.

It says that the fauna is an important regulatory and stabilizing component of the biosphere, protected and used efficiently to meet the spiritual and material needs of citizens. However, regulation and protection of wildlife is designed to preserve and restore its habitat, ecological diversity, sustainable use of its components, preserving the genetic stock of wildlife integrity of natural groupings.

On the basis of the provisions of national legislation defined signs of wildlife, namely of wildlife to not include agricultural, domestic animals; of animals should be in the living state (animals that died or were killed by man cease to be elements of wildlife); these animals are to be part of the environment and be the wild; object of protection in Ukraine is only wild animals that are within its territory or belonging to the natural resources of its continental shelf

and exclusive (maritime) economic zone; objects of wildlife, subject to legal regulation are only those that are independent of material objects.

Special attention is drawn to Article eco-regulation of the right of ownership to the animal world, based on the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, laws and other legal acts of the state. Specified that in the process of ensuring the rights of ownership of wildlife seen significant problems, primarily due to the imperfection of the faunal legislation. In particular, clearly defined mechanism for the implementation of state and communal ownership of wildlife. In order to improve regulation of relations in this area it is advisable to separate the concept of state and communal ownership of wildlife, securing them in different articles.

The study conclusions conclusions, there are a number of issues related to ensuring and guaranteeing the rights to objects of wildlife. Legislative provision is improper implementation of some management functions in faunal relations, including monitoring fauna, public records of animals and circulation volume of production, keeping the state cadastre of the animal world.

Promising directions of further research may be improving research problems of legal regulation in disputes on the protection, use and reproduction of wildlife and application of measures of legal liability for violation of faunal legislation.

