



PROTECTION OF THE ANIMAL WORLD AND THE FIGHT AGAINST BROKERING

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Abstract: This article analyzes the legal framework for wildlife protection and the fight against poaching. This article highlights the legislative system aimed at protecting wild animals, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring environmental sustainability. Additionally, the implementation of hunting activities in Japan on the basis of a license and measures for the protection of rare and endangered species were considered. The article reveals the importance of state control, international cooperation, and the CITES Convention in the fight against poaching. Additionally, existing problems were analyzed, and proposals were put forward to actively involve the local population in this process. The research results allow for the study of Japan's advanced experience in the field of wildlife conservation.

Keywords: Wildlife, poaching, nature conservation, environmental sustainability, licensing system, biodiversity.

ОХРАНА ЖИВОТНОГО МИРА И БОРЬБА С БРОКАНЕРОМ

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются правовые основы охраны животного мира и борьбы с браконьерством. В данной статье освещается законодательная система, направленная на защиту диких животных, сохранение биологического разнообразия и обеспечение экологической устойчивости. Также рассмотрены вопросы осуществления охотничьей деятельности в Японии на основании лицензии, а также меры по охране редких и исчезающих видов. В статье раскрывается значение государственного контроля, международного сотрудничества и конвенции CITES в борьбе с браконьерством. Кроме того, были проанализированы существующие проблемы и выдвинуты предложения по активному вовлечению местного населения в этот процесс. Результаты исследования позволяют изучить передовой опыт Японии в области охраны животного мира.

Ключевые слова: Животный мир, браконьерство, охрана дикой природы, экологическая устойчивость, система лицензирования, биологическое разнообразие.



HAYVONOT DUNYOSINI MUHOFAZA QILISH VA BROKONERLIKKA QARSHI KURASH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hayvonot dunyosini muhofaza qilish va brakonerlikka qarshi kurashning huquqiy asoslari tahlil qilingan. Mazkur maqolada yovvoyi hayvonlarni himoya qilish, biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash hamda ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan qonunchilik tizimini yoritiladi. Shuningdek, Yaponiyada ov qilish faoliyatining litsenziya asosida amalga oshirilishi, noyob va yo'qolib borayotgan turlarni muhofaza qilish choralari ham ko'rib chiqilgan. Maqolada brakonerlikka qarshi kurashda davlat nazorati, xalqaro hamkorlik va CITES konvensiyasining ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Bundan tashqari, mavjud muammolar tahlil qilinib, mahalliy aholini ushbu jarayonga faol jalb etish bo'yicha takliflar ilgari surilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari hayvonot dunyosini muhofaza qilish sohasida Yaponiyaning ilg'or tajribasini o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Hayvonot dunyosi, brakonerlik, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish, ekologik barqarorlik, litsenziyalash tizimi, biologik xilma-xillik.

Today, any field of environmental law is important. For example, the land where we live, our air, water, and nature are of great importance throughout our lives. On the one hand, we wouldn't be wrong to call them the source of life. Because humans and nature are closely interconnected.

Along with humans, animals also live and thrive in nature. One of the unfortunate issues of our time is the decline in animal populations, leading to the inclusion of only a few species in the Red Book. In the book of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov "Uzbekistan: a unique path of renewal and progress" (1993), measures to prevent the unauthorized use of natural resources, the deterioration of the ecological situation, and damage to the environment are defined as the main direction of our country's domestic policy [1]. Furthermore, in his book "Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the 21st Century: Threats to Security, Conditions of Stability, and Guarantees of Progress" (1997), the President stated, "Considering the potential threats to national security, it is necessary to pay special attention to the problem of ecological security and environmental protection."

One of the global problems of today is the threat to the lives of animals and their illness as a result of cruel treatment of animals, violation of hunting rules, and damage to nature. From this, we can see that humans, nature, and the animal world are closely interconnected. To address these issues, Japan has strict legal regulation of the use of wildlife. Its main goal is to preserve biodiversity, ensure ecological balance, and promote the rational use of animals. Several important laws and regulatory legal documents have been adopted to implement this system. Initially, the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (Law on Wildlife Protection and Hunting) was adopted as the main regulatory document



in Japan. According to this law, wild animals are primarily classified as birds and mammals, and their conservation, protection, breeding, and habitat improvement are among the state's primary responsibilities. In the law, the protection of animals is understood as the preservation or reproduction of their population, the expansion of their habitats, or maintaining them at a stable level [2]. Based on this normative legal document, the use of animals in Japan is carried out with strict restrictions. Specifically, only individuals who have obtained a special permit (license) can have the right to hunt. Furthermore, hunting is permitted only during designated seasons, in specific areas, and only in relation to permitted animal species [3].

Another unique legal basis for wildlife protection in Japan is the "Law on the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora." This law, adopted in 1992, serves a function similar to the "Red Book" in Uzbekistan, aimed at preserving endangered species of animals and plants. According to the law, the capture, killing, or commercial use of such species is permitted only with a special permit or is prohibited altogether [4]. In addition, special protected areas - nature reserves and nature conservation zones - have been created in Japan for keeping animals. Any activities such as hunting are strictly prohibited in these areas. In some areas near nature reserves, even deforestation or construction work cannot be carried out without the special permission of state bodies. In regulating, reforming, and adopting laws in every sphere, they must comply with international legal norms. In Japan, where one of them is being studied, the use of wildlife is also harmonized with the norms of international law. In particular, the country complies with the requirements of CITES (International Convention on the Use of Endangered Species of Animals for Commercial Purposes). This is of great importance in combating the illegal export and import of animals and their parts. Carrying out activities related to animals in most cases requires a license, especially the process of hunting cannot be carried out without a license. In general, the system of wildlife management in Japan is under strict control and is organized on the basis of a permit system and territorial restrictions. This serves not only to prevent poaching but also to preserve the natural environment and ensure ecological stability.

Each country determines the procedure for the use of animals differently based on its legislation. In Japan, the use of wildlife is carried out in accordance with the legal procedure established by the aforementioned regulatory legal documents. The main goal of this regulation is to protect wild animals, preserve their natural habitat, and ensure biodiversity. In Japan, the main regulatory legal document in this area is the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law. According to this law, the use of wild animals, especially hunting, is carried out on the basis of a special permit. That is, not every person has the right to hunt independently; for this, they must obtain a license from the relevant state bodies [5]. The hunting procedure is clearly defined in the aforementioned law. According to this, hunting activities can only be conducted during specific seasons, months, in designated areas, and in relation to permitted animal species. This, in turn, serves to protect animals during their breeding season and maintain their population at a stable level. Hunting certain animal species is completely prohibited or strictly restricted by law. This can be determined based on the number or price of the animals.



Another important aspect of wildlife use in Japan is the legality of its usage methods. For example, it is strictly forbidden to use methods that emit poisonous substances, gases, explosive or explosive weapons, or methods that cause mass destruction. Such restrictions were introduced to prevent cruel treatment of animals, damage to their habitats, and to preserve ecological stability. Furthermore, there are specially protected areas in the country where the use of wildlife is practically prohibited. Hunting is prohibited in reserves and national parks; only restricted activities are permitted for scientific research or environmental monitoring purposes [6]. In Japan, there is a special legal regime for endangered animal species, and the Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is of particular importance in this regard. According to this law, the capture, killing, or sale of endangered animal species is strictly prohibited or is carried out only on the basis of a special permit, i.e., a license, issued by a state body [7]. As mentioned above, the regulatory legal documents on the use of wildlife in Japan are aligned with international legal norms regarding the use of wildlife. The country complies with CITES requirements and fights against the illegal trafficking of rare animal species. This serves to protect animals not only domestically but also internationally. This indicates that animal protection in Japan is considered not only a domestic issue but also an international one. In general, the legal procedure for the use of wildlife in Japan is implemented through a permit system, strict control, territorial and seasonal restrictions, and adaptation to international standards. This system plays an important role in ensuring ecological stability.

One of the main directions in the implementation of the animal protection process is the fight against brokering. In Japan, the fight against poaching occupies a special place in the system of wildlife protection. Poaching is the illegal hunting, capture, or use of wild animals, which causes significant damage to ecological stability. Therefore, Japan has developed strict legal and practical measures against this problem. First of all, the main legal document for combating poaching is the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law. According to this law, hunting without a license, hunting animals without permission, or using prohibited or unlawful methods is considered an offense and entails criminal liability. The legislation provides for the following penalties for poaching: fines, deprivation of the right to hunt, and, in some cases, criminal liability, i.e., imprisonment. One of the most important reforms to prevent poaching in Japan is the introduction of a licensing system. That is, only persons who have received a special permit can hunt in the prescribed manner. Hunting without a license is automatically illegal. Furthermore, hunters must undergo special training and comply with environmental regulations. Government oversight plays a crucial role in combating poaching and controlling the licensing system. Specifically, special inspectors and control groups operate under the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. They conduct inspections in protected areas, identify cases of illegal hunting, and take appropriate measures.

In addition, the fight against poaching in Japan is not limited to domestic measures. The country has established international cooperation within the framework of CITES. Through this, they will cooperate with other countries in combating the illegal trafficking of rare animals.



In conclusion, the system of combating poaching in Japan is implemented on the basis of strict legislation, strong control, modern technologies, and international cooperation. This ensures high efficiency in the protection of the animal world.

Along with the aforementioned achievements, there are also a number of problems. Despite the fact that Japan has a developed system for protecting wildlife and combating poaching, the insufficient involvement of the local population remains a problem today. Despite the availability of modern technologies, they are not available in all regions. As a result, poaching is increasing in remote areas where cameras are not installed.

The current system relies mainly on the control carried out by government agencies, in particular, the Ministry of the Environment in Japan. However, as mentioned, due to the limited ability to cover all regions simultaneously, cases of poaching remain hidden in some areas.

Furthermore, the insufficient development of mechanisms for citizens reporting illegal hunting and the lack of an incentive system are hindering public engagement in this process. As a result, current legal measures are not yielding full results, and the social factor is not being sufficiently applied in the fight against poaching.

To prevent such offenses, I propose introducing a system of incentives based on the participation of the local population to make the fight against poaching more effective in Japan.

According to this system, citizens residing in these areas can receive material or social incentives (rewards, benefits, etc.) if they promptly report poaching incidents. Thus, ordinary people will also become part of the control system.

This system serves as a complementary mechanism to the Ministry of the Environment in Japan, as state oversight cannot fully encompass all regions.

The direct participation of the population increases the possibility of detecting poaching, especially in remote areas. As a result, this will help reduce poaching and ensure the active participation of the population in public life.

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