

CONSERVATION OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA SPECIES UNDER THE RISK OF EXTINCTION IS A CHALLENGING ISSUE OF TODAY'S ECOLOGICAL LAW

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Protection of biological diversity, their rational use and ensuring environmental safety is considered one of the important social and legal issues in the world. The "Living Planet Index" prepared by the Zoological Society of London also shows that the rate of biodiversity reduction has increased by 2-3 times in the last 20 years. According to the results of a scientific study published in the journal "Science Advances" in December 2022, "due to climate change, 6-10% of all plant and animal species on our planet will disappear by 2050 and 27% in 2100." can become q". These figures indicate the need to develop more effective mechanisms aimed at legal regulation of biological diversity protection and its rational use. Biodiversity means wealth that will not diminish in the future and will retain its potential to meet the needs of current and future generations. In other words, biodiversity sustainability means meeting the needs of people today and protecting the rights of future generations. Biodiversity consists of three main elements, i.e. ecosystem diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity, and the relationships that connect these three elements, i.e. the diversity of ecological phenomena. "Biodiversity is understood as all living organisms that live and grow in land, sea and other ecosystems, and this concept also includes interspecies and ecosystem diversity within a single species."¹⁶

The diversity of the ecosystem appears depending on the changes shown by the components of this ecosystem over time. That is why there are different types of ecosystems on earth. Nevertheless, depending on these factors, a variety of different habitats are observed within the ecosystem. For example, there are wetland ecosystems such as lakes and streams in areas with heavy rainfall. Species diversity refers to the variety and number of species present in an ecosystem. If the number of species that grow naturally in the region is large, then the region is considered rich in species diversity. These species appear in the history of a hundred thousand years of evolution. Genetic diversity refers to genetic differences within a species. Typically, there are several populations within a species, and within each population there are thousands of different individuals. Each individual within a species has a different genetic makeup. Biodiversity balances ecosystems and makes the earth livable. Necessary for the stability of biotic species. Biodiversity is used in industry, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry, pharmacy and agriculture to provide clean air and water. A high level of biodiversity contributes to economic income and the development of agriculture, technology and science.

More than twenty-seven thousand species are on the verge of extinction in our country. Stabilization of the number of these species (lynx, snow leopard, saiga, snow leopard, Bukhara deer, etc.) is one of the main tasks of the authorized body.

¹⁶ Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

"The large number of wonderful and diverse forms of wild fauna and flora are a unique part of the earth's natural systems that must be protected for present and future generations."¹⁷ This meaningful sentence is reflected in the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The sentence is not written in vain, because it reminds all nations of their obligations: if biological diversity has been preserved until your time, then you are also obliged to deliver it to the generations after you. This Convention is also known as the CITES Convention. The Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Washington Convention with No. 433-I of the Oliy Majlis dated April 25, 1997. It should be said that this international document is the largest and main document that regulates the relationship with endangered species. This convention groups a total of species into three appendices, depending on the level of protection they require. The first appendix lists species that are extinct and at high risk of extinction, while the second appendix lists species that are not currently endangered but may become extinct in the future if these species are not protected now. reports species. That is, if the species belonging to the second application are not protected separately, there is a risk that they will move to the first application in the future. In the last third annex, the species that need international cooperation, introduced at the request of one of the member countries, are defined. Entering into commercial relations with the species belonging to the first appendix is strictly prohibited, in general, to enter into relations with the species belonging to the above appendix, a special permit issued by the administrative body of CITES is required.

According to Interpol's data, the smuggling of wild fauna and flora is second only to drug smuggling in terms of the amount of money invested in it. It is worth mentioning that as stipulated in the first part of Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, they must be used wisely and are under state protection.

In order to achieve a goal, the state must make various reforms. The Republic of Uzbekistan has been a member of the Convention on Biological Diversity since 1995, and since this year our country has voluntarily assumed the obligations of the Convention. The Convention also provides for the development of strategies, plans and programs for the conservation of biological diversity. Accordingly, there is a Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 484 "On the Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Period of 2019-2028", and this strategy will be implemented during these years the development of ecotourism, the increase of recreational zones, the development of national strategies, plans and programs for the preservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adaptation to existing plans and programs, the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the restoration of rare and endangered species. aims to review its activities and resolve other key issues. As stated in the strategy, the general degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems, which is intensifying under anthropogenic influences, has led to the reduction of areas and the number of both rare and resource species. Such species are at risk of extinction in the wild and are recommended for inclusion in the Red Book. 207 species and subspecies of animals

¹⁷ Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

are included in various categories of rare and endangered species, 184 of them are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2009), including 24 species of mammals, 48 species of birds, 16 species of reptiles, there are 17 species of fish, 3 species of arthropods, 14 species of molluscs, and 60 species of arthropods.¹⁸

It is worth mentioning that the endemism of Central Asia and the Republic of Uzbekistan represents 53 species and subspecies of vertebrates. Reptiles have an endemism rate of 50%, mammals have a lower rate - 14% and birds have a rate of 1.7%, and the level of endemism among fish is more than 50%.

At the next meeting of the faction of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, an important issue was considered in the second reading. That is, now financial sanctions are applied to those who deal with trees and shrubs illegally. In particular, in addition to paying a financial fine of up to 99 million soums, legal entities that illegally cut down trees and bushes will plant 100 saplings in the place where the tree was cut and take care of the saplings for three years. This issue has come to a head in recent days. Everywhere we look, concreted trees, damaged and illegally felled trees. In today's "poor" state of ecology, those who treat it cruelly must feel a sense of responsibility. At this point, it should be said that in recent days, cases of cruelty to pets have increased a lot. Law always breathes humanity and justice. Although it is slightly off topic, we thought it would be appropriate to touch on the topic of cruelty to animals. Unfortunately, it is necessary to admit that such inhuman actions have reached their climax today. This testifies to the activity of law-making and the weakness of execution. It is necessary to strengthen the issue of responsibility for people who are cruel to animals. If we turn a blind eye to such situations around us, the situation will become more and more serious. Of course, the question may arise: whether increasing responsibility does not contradict the principle of "man, his interest is above all else". In our opinion, if the heart of the person who committed such inhuman and cruel actions did not "jiz" at that time, other crimes may come from his hands. At the moment, work on animal protection is gaining momentum in other countries. For example, South Korea, one of the developed countries, is now developing a law prohibiting the slaughter and sale of dogs in order to protect dogs. This law provides for the complete exclusion of dogs from livestock production. In addition, according to the law, farmers are required to submit a business closure plan within 3 years. For information, there are more than 1,150 dog farms and more than 1,600 restaurants serving dog meat in South Korea. If the proposed law actually goes into effect, by 2027, there will be no places in the country that offer dog meat. In addition, it is no secret that the Poyang Lake Nature Reserve in China, a country rich in innovation, has started counting and feeding birds using artificial intelligence technology.

The Red Book is of particular importance in preserving the fund of rare, extinct and endangered species of fauna and flora. First of all, let's dwell on its symbolic meaning. Red color directly expresses meanings such as "ban", "prohibition", "concern". That is why the book was named "Red Book". The Red Book is a periodical publication and an official document of the state. It should be said that all species included in it are protected in the

¹⁸ Resolution No. 484 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 11.06.2019 "On approval of the strategy for the preservation of biological diversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2019-2028".

territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Unlike CITES applications, the Red Book also includes vulnerable species (naturally rare species) and species of uncertain status (insufficient information on the species. For example: manul, tianshan mountain sheep). There are also extinct, endangered and threatened species.

In fact, every part of the society should understand how to bring the species standing on the edge of the cliff to a stable state. Because they are the most important layer of ecology, it is difficult to imagine a green ecology without them, because of them the products of people's living conditions are produced, and most importantly, they are a whole, integral part of the environment. That is why it is necessary to take them under special protection. Today, the demand for products made from animals that are disappearing in commercial relations is very high and growing. For example, blankets and clothes made of camel wool, clothing products made of fox tail, shoes made of crocodile skin, these are countless. Human interests come first, but even a slight decrease in market demand for those products will have an impact on the protection of endangered species. Protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora is the most important task of ecology and humanity today, because ecology belongs to all of us!

I. Normative-legal documents and methodological importance
proprietary publications:

1.1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2023. - 41 p.

1.2. Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

1.3. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection and Use of the Animal World" of September 7, 2023 No. ORQ-867 // National database of legal documents, 09.07.2023, No. 03/19/539/3161.

1.4. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection and use of flora" of September 21, 2016 O'RQ-409 // National database of legal documents, 21.09.2016. , No. 03/19/552/3541.

1.5. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy for the preservation of biological diversity of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period 2019-2028" // Collection of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2019, No. 484 .

1.6. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On hunting and hunting economy" // National database of legal documents (www.lex.uz).

1.7. Narzullaev Scientist. International environmental law. Agricultural law; study guide for master's degree students of land, water, forest and mining law, environmental law. - T.: TDYI publishing house, 2009. 112 pages. In the title: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, TDYI.