

## **MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS AS AN OBJECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

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Any legal relationship has the following components: subject, object and content of legal relations. It is generally accepted in the doctrine of legal theory to understand the object of legal relations as a certain tangible and intangible good, which gives rise to subjective rights and legal obligations between their subjects.

The objects of environmental law are natural goods that exist without human intervention or with some human intervention. The law does not directly affect natural objects, and its influence is manifested in the legal regulation of the behavior of subjects of environmental relations [1, p. 7].

The positive recognition of animals as objects of environmental legal relations is reflected in the Law of Ukraine about fauna. According to part 1 of Article 3 of this Law, the objects of the animal world covered by this Law are wild animals - chordates, including vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, etc.) and invertebrates (arthropods, mollusks, needelfish, etc.) in all their species and population diversity and at all stages of development (embryos, eggs, pupae, etc.), which are in a state of natural freedom, kept in semi-free conditions or in captivity parts of wild animals (horns, skin, etc.); products of vital activity of wild animals (honey, wax, etc.) [2].

A distinctive feature of animals as an object of environmental law according to the above provision is their wild origin, i.e., they are characterized by their existence in a state of natural freedom, but in fact they can be kept in semi-free conditions or in captivity. Such existence has territorial restrictions, which is reflected in Articles 1 and 4 of the said Law, according to which wild animals are wild animals that are permanently or temporarily in a state of natural freedom within the territory of Ukraine, its continental shelf and exclusive (maritime) economic zone [2].

The faunal legislation of Ukraine does not contain the concept of a wild animal, but certain regulations in this area define the concept of domestic animals. For example, Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity defines domesticated animal species as species whose evolution is influenced by humans. On this basis, all other animals should be considered wild and, accordingly, subject to environmental legislation [3, p. 132].

The Law distinguishes migratory species of wild animals among the objects of the animal world. At the same time, the Law itself does not contain a direct indication of the existence of a separate legal status of such an object of the animal world as migratory species of wild animals, nor does it contain a corresponding

definition. However, a number of articles refer to migration routes as an object of the natural environment, which is derived from the vital activity of animals and is subject to protection, and Article 37-1, paragraph 4 of the Law states that the organization of scientific research is carried out in the following areas: creation of a database of the number of populations of migratory species of animals by marking them.

Instead, a separate legal status of migratory species of wild animals is defined by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) of 23.06.1979, which Ukraine joined in 1999: "migratory species' means the entire population or a geographically isolated part of the population of any species of wild animals or any lower-ranking taxon of these animals, a significant proportion of which cyclically and regularly crosses one or more borders of national jurisdiction." [4].

Based on the above definition, the main feature of migratory species is their transnational nature of life. Such species have a natural tendency to move seasonally and cyclically over certain distances to change their habitat and realize their vital functions, including reproductive ones.

The path of European integration obliges Ukraine to ensure that its domestic legislation complies with the norms and principles of European Union law. At present, the Ukrainian state needs to amend (reformulate) its legislation to bring it in line with European norms and requirements of biodiversity protection legislation, which provides for the legal regime of migratory species of wild animals.

According to the Law of Ukraine on the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2030, the cessation of biodiversity loss is one of the strategic goals of the national environmental policy. One of the objectives of Goal 2, "Ensuring Sustainable Development of the Natural Resource Potential of Ukraine," is to preserve and restore the number of species of natural flora and fauna, including migratory species of animals, their habitats, rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, and typical natural plant communities subject to protection [5].

Thus, migratory wildlife species are objects of environmental legal relations under Ukrainian and international law. The legal status of such an object needs to be specified in Ukrainian legislation, in particular in the Law of Ukraine about fauna, by defining the concepts of "wild animals" and "migratory species of wild animals". Such changes in domestic legislation are necessary to bring it in line with European norms and requirements of biodiversity protection legislation and to achieve the goals of conservation and restoration of migratory wildlife species, as envisaged by the Strategy of State Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2030.

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## **VERBUNDWERKSTOFFE AUFGRUND DER BÖDEN UND BIOSCHLAMM**

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Für die Verbesserung der Baugrundeigenschaften gibt es zurzeit eine bestimmte Erfahrung für ihre weitere Nutzung durch den Einsatz organischer oder anorganischer Bindemittel. Aus wirtschaftlichen Einstellungen heraus werden Materialkomposite auf Grund von Böden mit einem minimalen Gebrauch von teuren Bindemitteln und Zuschlagsstoffen eine große Benutzung in der Baupraxis haben. Der Hauptteil dieser Komposite besteht dabei aus verschiedenen Industrieabfällen. Einer von diesen Abfällen ist der Bioschlamm der Betriebe biologischer Reinigung. Diese Abfallverwertung ist jetzt ein sehr aktuelles Problem in Großstädten.

Eine wichtige Rolle spielt sogenannte Erdstoffstabilisierung. Das ist chemische oder physikalische Veränderung für die Verbesserung physikalischer Eigenschaften Erdstoffes. Je nach der Bearbeitungstechnik unterscheidet man zwei Richtungen:

.chemische Aufpressbefestigung, wo die Reaktionsstoffe in Art von Lösung oder Gas in den natürlichen Baugrund ohne dessen Zerstörungen eingeführt werden;

.Baugrundbefestigung durch die Bohrgarnitur, die mit der Zerstörung der natürlichen Erdstoffstruktur durch mechanische Vermischung mit dem Bindemittel oder anderen Reaktionsstoffen ausgeführt wird.

Die Benutzung des bekannten Zementmörtels und seine Kombinationen mit traditionellen chemischen und anorganischen Zusätzen können oft keine guten Ergebnisse bei der Erdstoffbefestigung sicherstellen. Unkonventionelle Stoffe, darunter auch Industrieabfälle bei dem Ersatz bis 90% von teuren Zementarten bei einer solchen Behandlung zu benutzen ist sehr aktuell. Auf den Eisenbahnen, nach den Daten [1], wird das Zerstäuben von Bitumenemulsion, sulfatische Harzseife, Baumwollgoudron, Tallöl, Fettasphaltöl, Stearin, Soapstock, schweres Erdöl