**ENVIRONMENTAL ANDECONOMIC ASPECTSOF MODERNAGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

***M.S. Marshalok***

*Reveals the objective necessity of production and reproduction bio-economy, location and value of farming it-ers. The analysis of ecological and economic aspects of modern kohospodarskoho Rural-production status, structure and global trends in bio-economy*.

***Agriculture, bioeconomy, sustainable, eco-logical safety margins, economic development, reproductive you-duction***.

Economic development of human society is inextricably linked to the exploitation of the environment. In fact, there was so-called pryvlasnyuvalna management system based on the appropriation and irreversible consumption of natural resources and causing non-reversible effects on the environment. Pryrodoruynivnyy-hnohennyy and that the economy has led to vynyknennyavelycheznoyi number of complex ecological and economic problems, chief among which are increasingly grow-thawing scarcity of natural resources, the steady increase in waste production and as a result - pollution.

All the above led to the modern world need to move to a new model of world order and the restructuring of social and economic relations that would provide sustainable, environmentally sustainable socio-economic development. If the economic subsystem grows physically, it should become relatively more growing ecosystem of which it is. And the more it is close in size to the overall system, the more it has to be similar to it on the main char-terystykamy - finitude, nezrostannyam, resource limitations, pok-Taeda on sunlight as the main energy source [1].

Largely pollutes the environment and affects the quality of its resources and agriculture. Great damage to the environment cause various agricultural chemicals and waste of poultry and livestock. Scientists estimate that agriculture accounts for 45-50% contamination zeme-lnyh and surface water resources. However, it is a leader among the other industries in the development of reproductive manufacturing sector as a key bio-economy.

***Analysis of recent research and publications***. Consideration of environmental and economic problems of the economy and agricultural production devoted to particular research many domestic and foreign scientists: AF Balatskoyi, IK Bystryaka, GD Huculak BM Danylyshyn, Y. Smith, L. Miller, PA Mosiyuka, OG Mordvinov, PT Sabluk, VM Trehobchuka, M. Fedorov, T.O 'Riordan, S.Tradzhilli and others.

***The aim*** - to study ecological and economic aspects of agricultural development and its place and importance in the spread-reproduction and production were carried bio-economy.

***The main material***. Existing economic and environmental problems-on led to the realization that the economic system is part ekosotsiosystemy-term total. As a result, the national economy and, above all, agriculture systems of most countries are re-in transition from a consumer approach to directly-optimum-formal combination of bioenergy and food and environmental protection - the stage of transition to a bio-economy and sustainable development.

The concept of "sustainable development" is the development of doctrine Vernadsky's noosphere. Theory and practice showed that the turn of the century theory of the noosphere was necessary platform for working triune concept of sustainable ecological and socio-economic development. The generalization of this concept was made at the UN World Summit with the participation of over 180 countries, many international organizations and leading scientists in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro and in 2002 - in Yohhanesburzi. Thus, a new concept system combines three main components of sustainable development: economic, environmental and social [2].

The term "bioeconomy" created by the active promotion and application of biotechnology in various sectors of the global economy, describing an economy that is based on the use of renewable biological resources. It means the economy using industrial production and the production of energy and biological resources of land okea¬nu waste of food for humans and animal feed. Also talking about the development and introduction of biotechnology in the fields of sustainable development, such as the perspective of biological waste for fertilizer production (rather than chemical) and bioenergy.

Bioeconomy includes agriculture, biofarmatsevtyku, ha rchovu industry, forestry, pulp and paper industry, fo-TEC, and the production of enzymes, biofuels, bioremediation of soil and water. In the advanced economies biotechnology development and transition to the bio-economy is seen as one of the key mechanisms for overcoming the Cree-za. Already in the medium term development of bio-economy will have important consequences that will change the current trends in the important areas of the world economy.

In the field of bio-economy EU works more than 22 million people (9% of the per-shaping overall migra- employment in the EU). It includes agriculture, li-snytstvo, fishing, wood, pulp and paper industry, chemical, biotechnological and energy industries [3].

***Conclusions and prospects for further research***. Agricultural production-governmental, as a subsystem of the economy as a whole should grow to a certain equilibrium limit, which will establish a stable steady state based on respect for economic feasibility and environmental safety.

Thus, modern production should be based on natural-ness to surrender ecosystem process and neutralize waste and recover resources. Provide a path of development designed bioeconomy, which is the basis of sustainable development as a